

Crittenden Record-Press

No 6

Marion, Crittenden County, Kentucky, Thursday Morning, Aug 29, 1918

Vol. XXXXI

NATIVE OF CADIZ KENTUCKY

**Mrs. B. L. Wilborn Was Daughter
Of Late A. H. Poston Passes
Away In Marion**

Mrs. B. L. Wilborn, of Marion, Ky., passed away from this life at her home on July 23rd.

Mrs. Wilborn was born and lived her early life in Cadiz as Miss Kate Poston, daughter of Mr. A. H. Poston, then one of the leading merchants of the town, and sister of Hamil and Alex, who were among the first Cadiz boys to enlist in the Confederate army.

It may be remembered that Alex, then a boy of seventeen years, was the first of these boys to fall in battle, and that the U. S. of Cadiz have honored his memory by giving his name to their chapter.

Mrs. Wilborn was an honorary member of this chapter and also an earnest member of the Christian church, of Marion.

She is survived by her husband and three daughters, Misses Mary Lou and Martha, and Allie Poston, who is now Mrs. Frank Alloway, of Clay, Ky.

As a character, Mrs. Wilborn was beautifully modest and retiring. She was a model wife and mother, a friend to all who knew her. — Cadiz Record.

Cut The Weeds.

This is the season of the year when all the weeds about the premises should be cut and burned. In the first place it destroys the seed and thereby lessens the crop of them next year. This is the way to start to get rid of them.

Again the pollen of the weeds, especially rag weeds, causes hay fever, and by cutting weeds you can now aid a great deal in reducing the ravages of this disease. Health in general is promoted by keeping the premises clean. It's the modern way of guarding the health of yourself and family. A few hours a day devoted to this work will greatly aid in matters of health, comfort and convenience and add much to the appearance of things. — Ex.

Hardin County Locals.

U. G. Gullett and family left Wednesday for an overland trip to Springfield, where they will attend the State Fair and visit relatives.

Mrs. John Yandell, of Roselore, was the guest of relatives here Sunday.

D. demonstrates How Boy Fell Into Vat; Dies

Madisonville, Ky., Aug. 26. — Eugene Rubins, 8-year-old son of Prof. and Mrs. R. B. Rubins Bristol, Tenn., died here this morning, following burns received at the local ice plant Friday. The lad, in company with a companion, was in the ice plant, playing around the vats. Young Rubins was demonstrating to his companion how a boy fell into one of the vats, when he slipped and fell into one, which was full of boiling water. He was horribly scalded, the skin peeling from his body. He died a few hours following the accident.

Prof. Rubins was formerly superintendent of the schools here. The boy was a nephew of Harry Anderson, owner of the ice plant.

JOHN FREEMAN CALLED TO COLORS

**Son of Will Freeman Former Ma-
rion Jeweler, Goes to
Vancouver.**

This morning John Freeman, bookkeeper and business manager of the Daily Enterprise, received orders to report at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for service in the spruce production division, "for the duration of the war." Mrs. Freeman will remain here for a time and will later join her husband.

The departure of Mr. Freeman will leave a vacant chair in the Enterprise household that will be hard to fill. For nearly four years John has been at his post in the office, often for long hours, uncomplaining, faithful, true to his trust and to the interest of his employers. He has made fast friends, both for himself and the paper and everyone in the office, from managing editor to the porter, while rejoicing in his selection to such an important position, deeply regret his going from among them.

But John will make good in this as he has in his every undertaking and Uncle Sam will have no more faithful and efficient servant in all his domain than John Freeman.

Mr. Freeman made application some time ago for service in this department and has been expecting the call for some days. Just what his duties will be he has not as yet been fully informed, but whatever they be he will be found "Johnny on the spot," of that his many friends are sure. — Bartlettville Enterprise.

James' Majority 46,256 In The Recent Primary

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 26. — United States Senator Ollie M. James received over 10,000 more votes in the August primary than both the Republican candidates, notwithstanding the fact that W. Preston Kimball, the other candidate for the Democratic nomination, made no campaign and openly declared for Senator James, and the Republican candidates contested bitterly for the nomination.

In 115 of the 120 counties, Calhoun, Carter, Casey, Floyd and Fulton still being out, Senator James received 49,925 votes. The combined votes of former Secretary of State Ben L. Bruner and Judge B. J. Bethurum of Somerset, in the Republican primary were 39,311. Kimball received 3,669 votes, giving Senator James a majority of 46,256. Ben L. Bruner was nominated by the Republicans, receiving 21,266 votes to 18,045 for Bethurum, a majority of 3,221.

Vow to Stand By American Soldiers.

Washington, Aug. 24. — A vow to stand by the American soldiers in France until the very end and never to stop working until the fighting is over, has been taken by 3,300 employees of the Western Cartridge Company at East Alton, Ill.

W. E. Dowell, the capitalist farmer stockraiser of Tolu and his family have been touring the west in their Cadillac. They went to Kansas by way of St. Louis and later to Springfield, Ill., to attend the State Fair and from there on to Chicago and other points in the Lake region.

MANY WITNESS DEPARTURE OF

**Fifty-six Crittenden County Boys
Who Left Monday For Camp
Zachary Taylor.**

Following is the list of Crittenden county boys who left Monday morning for military training at Camp Zachary Taylor:

Harry Myers Johnson
Allan Norton Riley
Oliver Maynard
Peter Barnett Humphreys
Robert Clyde Brown
Andrew Durrett Boone
Robert G. Hughes
Joseph Riley Coker
Eli Graham
Walter Carl Clement
Albie Newton Hodge
Burnie Stone
Vivian Travis
Doy Bryan Stallions
Riley Bryan Jones
Lawrence Huston Fuller
Virgil Ordway
Clarence Lanham
Harry Ray Baird
James Francis Rustin
Kelsey Hobart Travis
Joseph Elbert Dunn
Richie Thurmond
Erastus Lanham
Charlie Bryan Collins
Tracy Leito Harris
Lester Woodside
Brvan Robertson
Harry Allen York
Robert Lee Raymer
William Geo Seymour
Carl Weldon Kinnin
Jesse Melvin Henry
William Anderson Henry
William McKinley Hearrell
Roy Amiel Brown
Walter Franklin Roberts
Willis Glone
Dean Fowler Adams
Henry Riley
Hobart Carmen Belt
Joseph Bryan Brown
Bryan Bennett
Clarence Alvin Little
James Russell Mahan
Lexie Hobart Cannan
Paul Thomas LaRue
Forest Rice Kimsey
George Emmett Bennett
James Herbert Moore
Denver Arthur Kelley
Eugene Dorroh
Taylor Davidson
Henry Creed Davis
William Clyde Dempsey
Dewey Hodges

Governor Of Vermont

Asked To Resign Office

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 26. — Gov. Horace Graham to-day was asked to resign his office in resolutions adopted by the Republican State Committee at a special executive session. This week discrepancies amounting to \$20,000 were said to have been found in the accounts of the Governor when he was State Auditor.

Gov. Graham was invited to the meeting, but did not attend. Leading Republicans of the State were present.

In public statement following the disclosure of the discrepancies in the accounts Gov. Graham admitted that he was at fault in handling of his salary and official expenses, but said that he was not aware that any vouchers were missing. He asked the people of the State to suspend judgment pending an examination of his accounts. Examiners are now working on his books.

Those Fine Rains

If the rain had come a few weeks sooner, it wouldn't have hurt the rain any and it would have done the farmers heap more of good. Still we shouldn't look a gift horse in the mouth. The rain was a golden shower that will revivify pastures and increase the corn crop, which is our largest and most important crop. — Courier.

SENATOR JAMES PASSES AWAY

**After Long Suffering The Great
Statesman and Distinguished
Politician Gives up Fight**

The distressing news which has continued to come from the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore in regard to the condition of United States Senator Ollie M. James, has been such as to, in a measure, prepare the friends of the stricken man for the news of his death, which came early Wednesday morning. Those who were in close touch with the sick room knew that hope had been abandoned some weeks by his physicians, but his family and loved ones hoped against the huge odds which he was combatting.

Senator James who has been ill sometime with a kidney trouble entered the hospital several months ago and has gradually grown worse until the end which came at 6:40 Wednesday morning. In his death this city loses its most distinguished citizen, the state its most brilliant political orator, and the nation one of its ablest statesmen.

Senator James passed his 47th birthday in July. He was a member of the Methodist church of this city. The funeral arrangements will be made by the Senate committee appointed by President Wilson.

The remains will be taken first to the capitol at Washington, and afterward to the James homestead in this city. The funeral will be preached by Rev. H. R. Short at the Methodist church but the date cannot yet be definitely named. Sunday probably is as soon as the funeral will be conducted.

"Puck" Suspends Publication

New York, Aug. 26 — Puck, one of the pioneer comic weeklies of the country and the first to be printed in colors, has suspended publication, according to an announcement here tonight. Founded in 1876 by Joseph Keppler and Adolph Schwartzmann, it took as its motto "What Fools These Mortals Be." It numbered among its contributors many of the most brilliant writers and artists, and for a time H. C. Bunner was its editor. At the beginning it was published in German but it was later printed in English. Puck once took an active part in national politics and in recent months was owned by William Randolph Hearst.

Mule Knocked Down

by Live Wire.

The heavy rain and windstorm Monday morning about 6:30 o'clock crossed the street light wires and house wires on North Main street, causing a short, which burned one of the wires in two, and caused it to drop in the street in front of Hugh Driver's shop. Before any one could phone the Light Plant to shut off the current a man riding a mule undertook to cross it, with the result the mule was knocked down as soon as he stepped on the concrete crossing which was charged. The wire being insulated probably prevented the full voltage going into the animal's body, thus saving it from any damage.

Misses Elizabeth and Vivian Rochester are the guests of Mrs. Cade Gray of Salem this week.

VIRGIL BINKLEY DROWNED

**Unfortunate Ending of Well Known
And Highly Connected Young
Man.**

The people of the View vicinity, where the accident occurred, as well as those in Marion and other parts of the county where he was known, were greatly distressed to hear of the tragic death by drowning of Virgil Binkley, 25 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Binkley of the View vicinity, which occurred Saturday evening, August 24, just about sunset.

Virgil had gone to the creek to water the stock and, being subject to epilepsy, the supposition is that he fell from the mule he was riding at the edge of the water. When found his head and shoulders were under water and the remainder of his body on the bank above the water's edge, but life was extinct.

The unfortunate young man is survived by his parents and one sister, Annie Ree, and one brother, Harry, of California. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Willie Cardin, daughter of the late W. H. Cardin.

The funeral and interment took place at the new Marion cemetery Tuesday at noon, Rev. Carl Boucher officiating.

Large Monument at Pilot Knob

A large monument has just been erected at the burying ground of Wm. Hughes and family. The monument is made from the famous Bleaching Stone, nicely carved and is beautiful. The individual graves on the lot are marked with a nice grave marker. W. U. Hughes, of this county, and his brothers purchased this work from Henry & Henry.

R. B. Gass, of Henderson, a former citizen of this county and one of our best teachers, is visiting friends and relatives in town and the country.

Fluor Spar is King.

(By W. A. Calhoun, C. E.)

Fluor spar—known chemically as Calcium Fluoride (Ca F₂) is a mineral used for refining iron, copper, brass, bronze, silver and gold, by attacking any silica or sand present, making a volatile compound, which is driven off in a form of vapor.

It dissolves the metallic oxides (the cause of blowholes) setting free the inert oxygen where it can do no harm. It makes clean, sharp, strong casting, refines metal recovered from ground slag, scraps and sweepings and increases the tensile strength.

It is the mineral from which hydrofluoric acid is made and is the most active flux or metal refining agent that nature produces. It also carries with it frequently zinc and lead in the form of carbonate or blende which makes a valuable by product, and is also used in the highest character of glass and clay wares, also lenses, and carbon electrodes for lamps.

Hardin and Pope counties, Illinois, with Livingston, Crittenden and Caldwell counties, Kentucky, produce 90 per cent of the present supply, and the commercial demand has increased the price from \$8 and \$10 per ton in 1914, to \$20 to \$30 per ton today, depending on the purity and form of the spar, and the future of this period for prosperity and demand at present prices should be operative for several years to come.

HUN WOMEN USE MACHINE GUNS

**Dressed In Men's Uniforms And
Chained to Pieces Says The
American Officer.**

Shelbyville, Ky., August 26. — Second Lieut. John Dawson Buckner, Co. A. 4th Infantry, who was wounded in France on July 25, has written to his wife, Mrs. Helen Buckner, the startling fact:

"That one half the German prisoners captured were found to be women dressed in men's uniforms and were chained to the field machine guns which they had been compelled to help with the field pieces against the allies."

This is the first story of the women being used by the Germans, but it is an absolute fact, according to the writer.

THE WAR SITUATION

There is no longer any danger of the allies being defeated in the great war. The terrible crisis of last spring has been safely passed. Let every American rest assured, victory is absolutely certain. From now on the foe will suffer a series of crushing and decisive defeats.

No one knows just when the great struggle will close. Possibly it may be this year; possibly next year; certainly it can not last forever. Before New Year the Germans will realize that their cause is hopeless, but they are wonderfully determined and may hold out to the last gasp.

The allies are stronger and better equipped than the Germans and the Entente soldiers are also commanded by one of the ablest and most efficient leaders in the whole world, a man whose marvelous strategy and splendid military judgment can be compared favorably with that of Robert E. Lee.

When the war began Germany had 12,000,000 able-bodied men, but the losses have been frightful and she now has less than 6,000,000 who are fit for service. The United States has 18,000,000 citizens capable of bearing arms.

A considerable number of Americans will be killed but our losses will not be near so great as some people might imagine.

Crittenden county has already lost one of her gallant sons on the field of battle. We feel sure that he died in a manner worthy of the heroic traditions of the great nation to which he belongs. He was a very bright and intelligent young man and his name will be enshrined among the list of the immortal heroes of the great war who have perished in order to save the people of our land from the horrors of barbarism.

Written by a Patriotic American.

Gene Morrill at last accounts was holding his own. He had been ill some time with some kind of blood poisoning, and was in a Catholic hospital "Somewhere in France" when the last letter was mailed Aug. 1st, to his mother from a Sister of Charity who was nursing him.

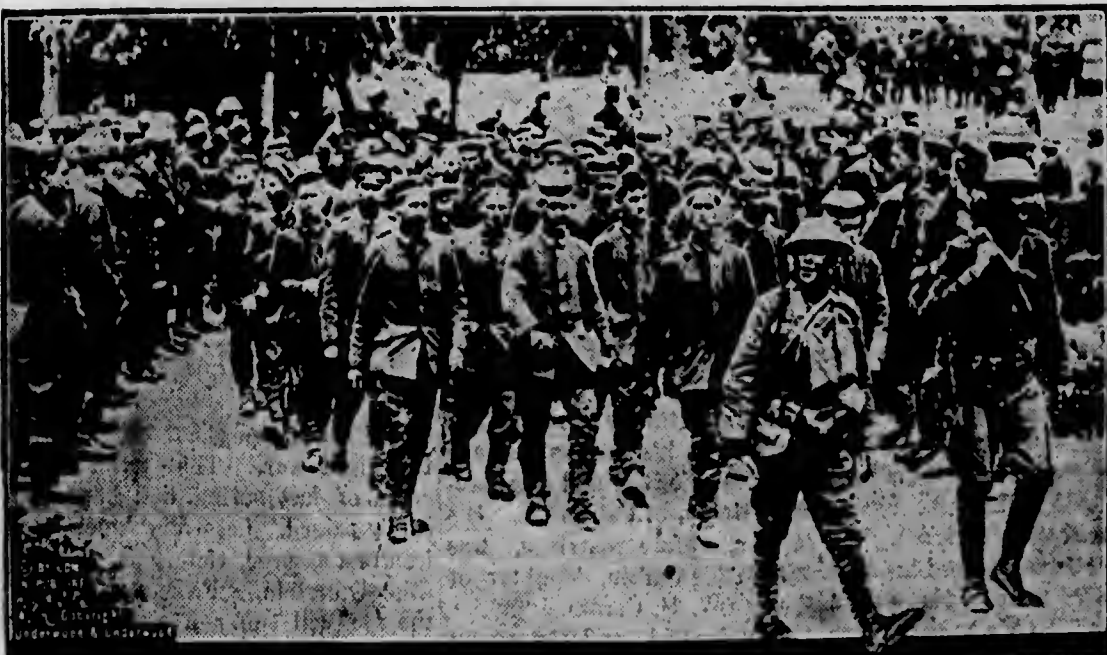
Weames Croft is now on his way across. A telegram to his wife received this week was sent from a New Jersey coast city indicating that he would probably sail soon for France.

FRONTAVIKS AT VLADIVOSTOK TO AID THE CZECHS



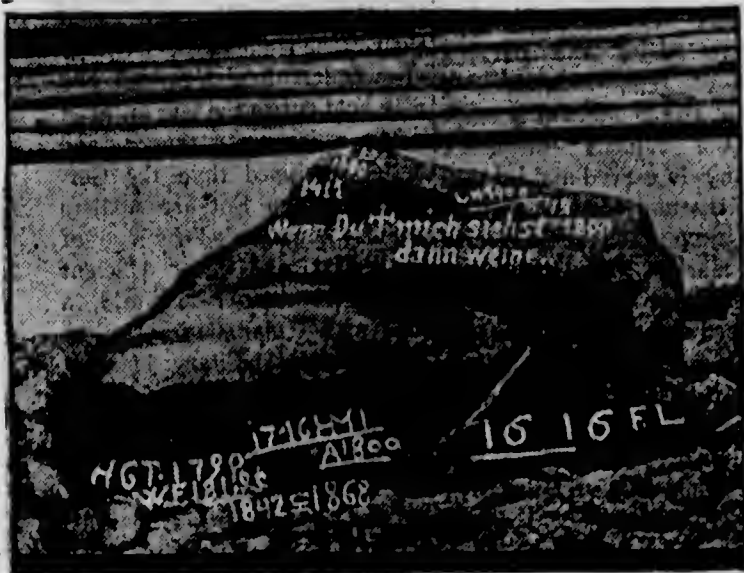
The arrival in Vladivostok of the Frontaviks (Russian soldiers who have served at the front and have been discharged by the bolsheviks) to assist the Czech-Slovak army to down the bolsheviks. The crowds give them an ovation.

AMERICANS PROUDLY BRING IN FIRST PRISONERS



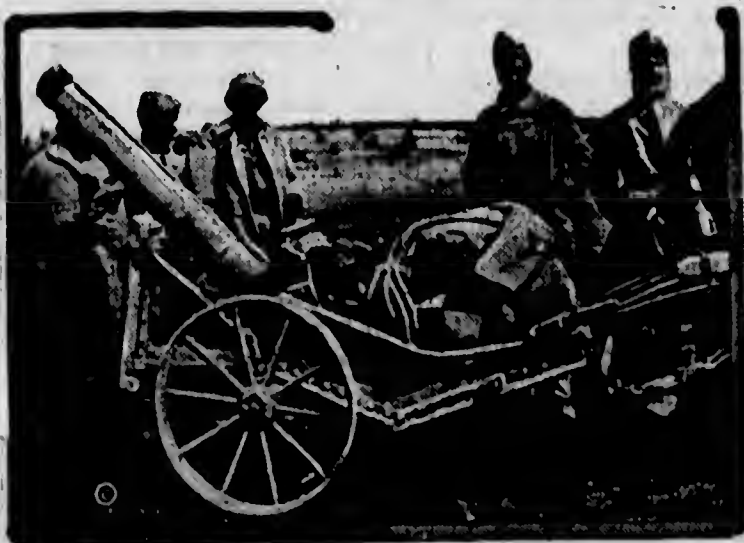
American military police of the First division escorting the first batch of Hun prisoners taken by the Yankees in the Picardy offensive.

HUNGER STONE PREDICTS WOE FOR HUNS



This is the famous Hunger Stone of the Elbe, near the chain bridge at Tetschen, Germany, which bears on its face the inscription: "When you gaze upon me, then cry." The legend attached to it is that when the waters of the Elbe fall away so the stone is visible hardships are sure to follow, and in every instance since the date of the first inscription, 1417, the prediction has been found to be true. This year the waters have fallen to the lowest level reached in over five hundred years.

NOVEL TRENCH MORTAR SUCCESSFUL



This novel gun is the French 155-millimeter trench mortar, sometimes known as an accompaniment gun. It follows the infantry everywhere. It has met with great successes along the French front.

CONDENSATIONS

Chiefly for roofing automobiles an imitation glass that resembles celluloid has been invented in Europe. Many old-time halting machines have been dragged from the garret to do duty in the present emergency. Telephone operators in Egypt are required to speak five languages, English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic. The wages of able British seamen are now less a month and food, as against 1918 before the opening of the war.

Bavaria has a suspension bridge with but one tower, the cables at the other end being anchored in a high rock bluff. Doug Johnson of Providence, Ky., had a sow which gave birth to eight pigs, and not a pig in the litter has an eye. It is said that a pair of night hawks, which have made the roof of a Bath (Me.) bank building their summer home for 50 years, are back again. To increase the volume of sound from a phonograph a Parisian has invented an instrument that will play three records simultaneously.

Fire Barrage. Barrage or dam, is a new word in the military vernacular—specifically the act of barring by artillery fire. By exact measurements a line of guns is brought to bear upon a certain terrain. The fire creates a complete screen of projectiles. Behind it a body of troops is safe; through it no enemy can advance. By moving barrage the forward ("creeper") barrage a detachment can advance with a minimum of casualties. It is controlled by observation at the front, who find ranges and direct artillery fire by telephone or wireless, and it demolishes, in front of the attacking force, wire entanglements, trenches and "pill-boxes."

ONE OF THE HOSPITALS HUN AIRMEN ATTACK



This is one of the Red Cross evacuation hospitals behind the lines in France which the German aviators have been deliberately bombing. Only a few days ago German aviators dropped bombs on one of these hospitals at Jouy, killing two enlisted men and wounding nine others.

ITALIAN NAVAL HERO TELLS OF HIS EXPLOIT

Rizzo Describes How Two Motor Boats Sank Two Austrian Battleships.

MOST DARING FEAT OF WAR

Whole Thing Didn't Take More Than Quarter of an Hour—Motor Boat's Crew Go Mad With Joy Over Their Success.

BY BEATRICE BASKERVILLE.

(In the New York World.) Ancona.—Commandant Rizzo, who has performed the most daring naval feat of the war, began his sea career as officer in the Italian merchant service. Not till Italy entered the war was he acquainted with the royal navy. He is under thirty, dark-eyed, quiet, has large features which look as though they were cut out of steel, a square jaw and a slower manner of speaking than most Italians.

When I first asked him, during his short stay in Ancona port, for particulars of his sinking of the St. Stephen and the Prince Eugene, Austria's two largest ships, he modestly replied that he was no talker, and that for the rest he had to start off for Genoa in a very short while. But when he learned that The World correspondent had traveled from Rome to hear him talk and that it would not take long, he yielded.

"In the creeping dawn," he said, "I was returning to port after one of those humble and hard missions which we sailors have had to perform all the while these three years. I had made up my mind to leave the enemy's coast, when, in the creeping dawn, I saw the smoke coming out of funnels, about 3,000 yards off. I thought we were found out and being chased by the enemy. It was hopeless to try to run away, so I turned my two motor boats, the second being commanded by Head Steersman (now Lieutenant) Anzo, and made for the enemy."

"As the dawn grew I saw we were in for a large convoy of destroyers escorting two floating cypresses, of the Viribus Unitis type, which is the largest dreadnaught type in the Austrian navy. They had four at the beginning of the war; on the 6th of June they had three. Now they have only one left."

"Here we are at last," I said to my men. "This is a holiday!" "We had not much in the way of arms—two torpedoes on each boat, eight, small enough to be thrown by hand, between us, and two machine guns. But this was a chance we would never get again if we waited a thousand years, so I took it."

Three Clean Hits. "Anzo was to slip around to the left and attack the Viribus Unitis dreadnaught that made up the rear, and which we now know was the Prince Eugene. I was to make for the sister ship, which we now know was the St. Stephen. I slowed down to silence my motors, but as soon as I was well within the line of convoys I went forward at full speed. Our men held their breath. My motorist had a quiet fit every time the engine made a little noise. Another moment and the enemy saw us. Then began a furious cannonade."

"Anzo sent his first torpedo, but it did not work. His second hit the giant full in her poop. Then I followed with my two biscuits, precise, obedient and sure. The first landed between the St. Stephen's funnels, in the boiler compartment; the second under her tower."

"After That It Was Hell." The commandant paused, evidently reviewing events, then went on: "After that it was hell. There was a storm from their guns and a mud-died crowd of destroyers accented the two giants, which were beginning to sink. Some chased my boat. I saw I must either get out into the open like a dart or perish. With a violent jerk we turned our boat on herself and made for it. But a destroyer balked our path. So I jerked round to the left and rushed right under the prow of the St. Stephen, now almost swallowed by the sea. Anzo took the chance he got by their attacking me

and made off too. The same destroyer that barred his way went for me. "Our motor boats were only a hundred yards apart. It was just as if we were trying to escape from a locomotive by running along the railroad. The cannons buzzed and roared round our heads. I thought a dose of the machine gun would do them good, but it didn't. They were very close and our moment seemed to have come. Like angry mastiffs they rushed after us, their paws looming over us from above. Then I tried them with two torpedoes. The first fell foul, but the second hit its mark. There was a terrific explosion and the destroyer wobbled and began to turn over. I made for safety as hard as I knew how."

"The whole thing, from the time we attacked till I fired that second torpedo against the chasing destroyer, didn't take more than a quarter of an hour."

Crews Mad With Joy.

"When we got into the open, safe and sound, I was able to smile again. My five lads were still astounded with the rapidity of events. Then one of them cried, 'We've been in hell!' And they went mad with joy, hugging, cheering, kissing, crying in a fine frenzy of glory at what we had done."

ABODE OF KINGS IS FOR SICK YANKEE FIGHTERS

Salisbury Court, Favorite Hunting Box of Charles I, Now a Hospital.

RED CROSS DOES THE WORK

American Women in England Carry on Vast Aid for Wounded—Convallescents to Recuperate Amid Pleasant Surroundings.

London.—Salisbury Court, an old Jacobean mansion that stands back almost hidden by the tall elms of the Southampton road and is said to have been one of the favorite hunting boxes of the first King Charles, has been converted into a hospital for 3,000 Americans by the American Red Cross.

The work of the latter organization now comprises more than twenty departments, and is carried out by American women who were residents of Great Britain before the war, many of them the wives of Englishmen and the others wives of relatives of Americans in business in this country.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the former American ambassador to Great Britain, was a pioneer in the work of the American Red Cross in this country.

The American Red Cross has provided a number of hospitals in Great Britain, some of them established before America entered the war, for the use of the British wounded; others established since that time for the accommodation of both British and Americans.

One of the Best.

One of the finest is the Mossley Hill hospital at Liverpool, which is staffed by American army doctors and nurses under Maj. Udo J. Wilo, formerly professor of surgery in the University of Michigan. Another American hospital is in London in the new naval hospital on Park lane, which occupies Aldford house, the home of Capt. Frederick Guest, M. P., who placed it at the disposal of the Red Cross.

There are several other American hospitals in London, notably the Lancaster Gate hospital for officers and American Hospital No. 24, given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Chester Beatty of New York. But the largest of all the American hospitals in Great Britain is that at Salisbury Court.

No more ideal spot for the purpose could be imagined. Standing in a great park of 180 acres of thickly wooded cover and gently undulating pasture lands the grounds dip

"They hoisted our biggest flag and decked the boat in bunting, like a bride. To our delight we saw that from some way off Anzo hailed his, too, in answer to us. They were safe as well."

"I don't think we were within four miles of our port when my lads, under the delusion that they could be heard, kept shouting out landward: 'Two Viribus Unitis! We've sunk two Viribus Unitis!'"

"You won't succeed in persuading the enemy that they weren't the victims of spies. But I assure you that there was neither spying nor treachery in the whole thing. The Prince Eugene, which Anzo torpedoed, sunk on her way home and lies near the Austrian coast, as our hydroplanes soon afterward found out. The St. Stephen sunk where she was torpedoed. Those dogs won't venture out again now. All they've left to do is to carry their dreadnaught carcasses off and send them to Lulana."

"The greatest enemy our torpedo boats have is the moon," concluded the commandant. "Had it been a moonlight night, we should all have gone to the bottom without doing them any harm."

Ancona is doubly grateful to Rizzo, for there is no doubt in the minds of its inhabitants that the enemy fleet he dispersed was making for them to bombard them off the face of the map.

All the heroes of this enterprise have received honors and decorations from the king of Italy, prize money from the admiralty, and a large sum of money from the Italian public.

down to a half-mile frontage along Southampton waters.

Already the woodland acres of the estate are resounding with ax and saw and several hundred trees have been selected to furnish the heavier timber and joists for the hospital buildings. With the Manor house as apex, these cover over ten acres of frame hutments.

Tents to House Sick.

During the pleasant English summer these tent wards will be very comfortable and agreeable, and long before the first chilly weather of autumn comes the frame hut wards, steam heated, will be ready. It is possible that some of the tents will be retained for the use of convalescents or for overflow purposes in the event of a big offensive on the northern part of the western front.

The hospital will have its own electric lighting plant and water supply. There will be probably a double system of water supply, water from the river being used for ordinary purposes, while special distilled or spring water will be used for drinking purposes and in the kitchens and operating rooms.

The Manor house, which will be the central building of the Salisbury hospital, is a large and handsome building of what Englishmen call modern construction, inasmuch as it dates back only 35 years.

The house contains about fifty rooms, and more than half of these are large enough to be available for use as wards containing from six to 10 beds each. The great entrance hall is easily the feature of the interior. It is as large as many an American church, open to the roof, and with a balcony or gallery running all the way around it.

The ambulance which will bring the American wounded from the piers at Southampton will approach the hospital by a long carriage drive through picturesque woodland and well-kept lawns.

The convalescent soldier will find several miles of sunny or shaded walks without going outside the hospital grounds. Strolling northward he will cross a broad meadow and a little patch of woods to the hospital pigery and chicken farm, and just below this he will come to the boat-house and the jetty, where he may dangle his legs just above the water and sit in a boat in hand, with good prospects of a profitable catch. If he chooses to stroll northward from the main hospital buildings he will find the forest denser and wilder, and at the other side of the forest he will come to the hospital vegetable garden and greenhouse.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WAS HINGTON

General Wood's Daughter an Accomplished Rider

WASHINGTON.—She hoped to go to France with her father, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, former chief of the army staff. Now that he is not, his charming daughter, Louisa Wood, is a very much disappointed young woman. Athletic, fond of all sorts of outdoor adventure, Miss Wood, when she was twelve years old, set a record for long-distance riding for girls. In October in 1918 she galloped into Fort Myer, Va., with her father and Col. H. C. Hileston at the end of the last 45-mile dash of a 90-mile ride. Ever since she has set the pace in hard and long-distance riding for girls. Miss Wood is about eighteen years old.

From the time she could walk Louisa has been a rider. She learned horsemanship from the troopers at Fort Myer and soon became as proficient a rider as any of them.

Always a favorite with the men, she grew up spending half her time around the stables, never so happy as when with the horses.

From her father she inherits a naturally robust physique, for General Wood even today is a powerful man, and in his youth was one of the finest all-round athletes in the army.

That first long ride she undertook when a twelve-year-old girl was when her father and Colonel Hileston were obliged to ride that distance in compliance with army regulation to the effect that such a trip be made by officers once a year in the army test.

It has been indicated that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who has been left without a permanent command since he was denied overseas service, might command the American forces. Although only a major general and ranked by March and Pershing, who have the rank of general by brevet, General Wood is by seniority the ranking general officer of the United States army. If chosen to lead the American force he might, as a matter of courtesy, be given supreme command of the expedition.



One Man Who Might Have Evaded His Military Duty

LOST chords a-plenty, but how about lost questionnaires? Ever since the war department made the questionnaire well known to 10,000,000 young men and all their parents and friends there has been wonder on the part of some as to whether one of those millions of documents might get lost some time.



Each of the approximately 5,000 local boards of the nation guards its questionnaires with its life, of course, but since local boards are composed of human beings, and since even the greatest of human beings is not perfect, well—why say more?

I have at last heard of a lost questionnaire.

Right here in Washington, too. It seems that a certain registrant left the city and was working on necessary government work in a nearby community. The work he was engaged in gave him good ground for deferred classification.

But he got tired of the work and came back to the national capital. He secured himself a position in the fire department, I am told, and the very first day meandered down to his local board to ask about his standing in the draft.

It may as well be stated right here that this man was willing to go to camp any time called upon.

His local board members and the clerical force began to hunt up his questionnaire. But they couldn't find it high or low.

The questionnaire was lost, that was all. "We wouldn't have known we had you on the rolls," said a member. "But, now that you're here, we'll send you to camp tomorrow."

Ever Hear of a Sparrow That Had Sense of Gratitude?

THE sparrow that adopted a man also may be added to your list of worthies. This natural hiplane, being but a few weeks old, had his motor go back on him one day in a downtown street and fell into the gutter. A kind man saw the fall and hurried to the scene of the disaster. The little sparrow winked his bright eyes, and growled in pain. Didn't you ever hear a sparrow growl? No? Well, what has that got to do with the story, anyway? While you are thinking up the answers to these three questions let us follow the man and the sparrow.

The man picked up the half-starved little fellow and carried him to his home. He took him to his room and fed him bread crumbs soaked in milk.

Soon the sparrow revived. He grew fat. In four days he could fly around the room at a lively rate.

"You are old enough now to take to your elemental heath," said the man. But the sparrow would not leave him.

The bird insisted on perching on his shoulder and even wanted to travel down to the office that way.

In order to escape from him the man had to suddenly dart from the room and close the door with speed.

The last I heard of the sparrow he was sitting out in a tree waiting for his master to come home.



Hezekiah Got Some Satisfaction for His Beating

A LONG time ago in a turpentine camp in the South, Lloyd Jackson and Hezekiah Brown had a falling out. The scrap was never settled because Hezekiah got cold feet and ran away. Several weeks ago Lloyd got wind of the fact that Hezekiah was in town working on a government building.

He snooped around the man for a few days—but Hezekiah always had a stick or something in his hand and Lloyd was afraid to tackle him.

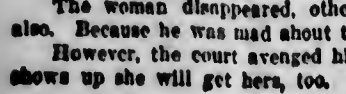
Thursday evening while the parade was going on, Lloyd detailed his girl, Ann Crump, to lure Hezekiah within striking distance.

Hezekiah was bound to fall for this and he did. Anne was only a few minutes in persuading Hezekiah to leave the parade.

He came in from a back room and jumped on Hezekiah and almost beat him to a jelly.

The woman disappeared, otherwise Hezekiah would have had her arrested also. Because he was mad about the way in which he had been tripped.

However, the court avenged him. Lloyd got 60 days—and if Anna ever shows up she will get hers, too.



DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE BY MARY GRAY HEN

"MOLLY WELLINGTON."

"Cluck, cluck, cluck, I am Molly Wellington."

"And why are you so proud of being Molly Wellington?" asked Miss Gray Hen.

"My dear Miss Hen, you are not nearly as clever as you should be." "Perhaps not," said Miss Gray Hen. "I don't suppose anyone or any creature is as clever as possible. And I am quite sure I'm not, but then I don't mind. I'm happy, cluck, cluck, and it's far better to be happy than it is to be clever. A creature may be clever and very unhappy. I've often known that to be the case."

"Perhaps," said Molly Wellington, "but then a creature may be clever and happy, too. Isn't that perfect?"

"That would be nice, I admit," said Miss Gray Hen.

"That is what I am," said Molly Wellington, "and my name is fine, too, isn't it?"

"I suppose it's all right, as names go," said Miss Gray Hen.

"What do you mean by saying that my name is all right as names go? That shows you are even more stupid than I thought."

"Why?" asked Miss Gray Hen.

"Because names don't go," said Molly Wellington. "Names haven't legs and feet with which to walk and run and play. Names are quiet things—they are simply names."

"That's bright, indeed," said Miss Gray Hen, smiling in her funny hen way, "but I never for a moment said that names were not names. Of course they are. I'm bright enough to know that."

"But you said that you supposed my name was all right as names went, and I am trying to correct you from saying anything so incorrect again."

"My dear Molly Wellington, you of the fine name," said Miss Gray Hen, "I didn't mean that names were running around in circles, or along driveways, or through fields. I meant that as a saying. I meant that your name was fine."



"Now Smile."

was all right, but that I didn't think any name was so very important, nor so very wonderful."

"Oh, that is what you meant then," said Molly Wellington. "And you didn't mean that you thought names ran and walked?"

"Of course not," said Miss Gray Hen.

"Well, even if you don't think much of names, won't you admit that mine is very nice and fancy?"

"Oh, I suppose so," said Miss Gray Hen. "But Molly Wellington, even if names don't go running or walking around—and I have never thought that they did—still names do belong to people and the people run and walk around. You have a name and you don't stay so still, and so I was really being far brighter than I thought."

"Cluck, cluck, you're such a stupid hen after all," said Molly Wellington.

"I thank you, cluck cluck, I thank you," said Miss Gray Hen.

"I can't help being proud," said Molly Wellington, "as I have just had a very great compliment paid to me. I am not just one hen in the world, or the backyard. I'm a very fine, exceptionally fine hen. I'm the greatest hen in the world."

"Dear me, dear me, cluck, cluck, cluck," said Miss Gray Hen. "Never have I heard of such conceit."

"It's not conceit," said Molly Wellington, "it's pride."

"Oh, all right," said Miss Gray Hen.

"You see," said Molly Wellington.

"I've always thought I had a pretty nice name for a hen. It always made me feel like doing my duty and working. But I never knew before that I had really done so much and had become so famous."

"This morning the master brought out a big silver cup and put it beside me. It was a cup I had won for my master because of my splendid work. It was marked with my name and his name, and it was a magnificent cup. Then a man with a big camera came and took our pictures—mine and the cup. It was a fine picture. I stood so straight, and looked the man right in the eye when he said,

"Look just here, now smile!"

"And then I heard the master say that I was the champion egg layer of the whole wide world. My record has been to have laid three hundred and twenty-five eggs in the last year, and that's the world's record. So I'm Molly Wellington, a world champion, cluck, cluck."

HOME TOWN HELPS

DRAINAGE AND PURE WATER

Two Essentials for the Wellbeing of Every Town, and All Too Often Neglected.

In the majority of towns there are now efficient drainage and sewerage systems, and proper means of disposal. There are yet many towns without an efficient system. Many large country villages also have no system, and the conditions are most unsatisfactory. These places do not bother about it; they seem content to go on in their own "sweet way." They will not hear of any scheme. Those responsible look upon themselves as economists; yet their economy is but false, and their interest a "pocket one," the welfare and wellbeing of the people being the last consideration. A pure and efficient water supply is another essential for all places, yet we have many small towns and villages without it. Water is taken from defective and impure sources, while wells are close to cesspools and drainage from cattle yards, and other fouled surfaces have access to them. This is often due to the faulty construction of the well or cesspool. What appears to have happened is this—two holes were dug, and lined with dry-laid bricks, one being called the well and the other the cesspool. Can we wonder at disease being rampant? We also find the water supply taken from an open pond, full of mud and growth, and often a drain pipe discharging its contents into it. Many small towns and villages view with disfavor aid are up in arms if an efficient system of sewers, sewage disposal, or water supply is suggested. They will tell you that their arrangements have suffered for the past and no ill results have occurred; the inhabitants, they say, live as long as they like; and yet facts prove otherwise. In places where proper systems have been installed the death rate is lowered, infant mortality reduced, infectious disease eradicated, or nearly so, and the general health bettered.—From the Architect and Contract Reporter.

TREES GIVEN PROPER CARE

Massachusetts Municipalities Praised by Writer in National Municipal Review for Good Work.

Springfield, Mass., is a striking example of the fine results of a municipality making it its business to care for its trees. Walk up State street from Main. Note the majestic elms on this broad highway. As you pass the intersecting streets, look north and south on each and see, as far as eye can reach to left and right, the towering rows of lofty trees waving their green tops in the breeze, the sun glinting through the verdant roof that forms an arch high up above the road.

The like amplitude of stately old trees, some of them of century age, adorns all the older residence districts of Springfield; while "on the hill" where the city is spreading toward the east the newly opened streets are glorious with young trees. Both old trees and young are thriving. No tree that is dead, or unsightly past remedy, is allowed to stand. The city takes it down forthwith. The most sedulous care is bestowed on all trees, whether old or young. All this, remember, by the municipality itself, through its city forester. Appropriations for tree work are generous. The like policy prevails, and the like results are manifest, in nearly all the municipalities of Massachusetts.—National Municipal Review.

Keep Money in Town.

Plant your town so as to discourage the movement of the people into outside uncontrolled areas for purposes of buying supplies, so that the man who wants your people's trade must establish his store on your land and come with his family and clerks to live in your town. Make it, in other words, a self-contained and self-sufficient town by every legitimate device. If possible, make shopping attractive by the provision of a good store center, lights, arcades, etc., so as to draw trade from the neighboring villages and farms. Your commercial values will be your "velvet" and you can make your Main street frontages worth \$500 a front foot.

Sensitive Instruments.

There are instruments made by the hands of men which surpass the eye in keenness and rival the nose. The spectroscopic is generally considered one of the most perfect instruments. It will detect the presence of one-hundred-millionth of an ounce of sodium. The electroscope, however, is more than a million times more sensitive than the spectroscopic, and will detect one thirty-five-thousandth of an ounce of radium, as been in the employ of the National Union Telegraph company in Alabama and Texas, and from there, but he obtained a transfer

Where Palms Should Be Placed. Palms are stately plants and should be used where stateliness any. They need much water. This is a curved or winding streets or road. As the latter are necessarily in they are always best planted roadside groupings.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

In its issue of July 8, 1918, the Red Cross Bulletin, issued at Washington, has the following account of the heroism of Red Cross nurses under fire:

"Private A. C. McLeod, the first American soldier to be wounded in France, was hurt when the Germans bombed a Red Cross hospital. He owes his life, he believes, to the Red Cross nurse who stuck by him in the shattered ward, and saw that he had prompt surgical attention. Two of the nurses were wounded by the same bomb that hurt Mr. McLeod, but the rest of the women, it was stated, were as cool as the men. Here is his own story in which it will be noticed the Red Cross nurse is given the principal place:

"Our hospital, a British-American one in Flanders, was bombed the night of September 4, last. I was working in this hospital, at which I had been assigned to the transportation section. The patients who could do so went to the bomb-proof cellar when the air raid opened, but there were a number of soldiers so badly wounded that they could not be moved. A number of nurses stayed with the soldiers, and I remained to help.

"Suddenly, a bomb made a direct hit and exploded nearby. It pretty nearly cleaned out the hospital. My legs were smashed to a pulp and I was raving with pain. I won't describe the scene about me, for that would be too horrible. A nurse stayed by my side. She stuck to me and saw that I had prompt attention, and I probably owe my life to the immediate amputation which was ordered. The bombing of this hospital cost one nurse an eye, and another a foot. The rest of the nurses were as cool as the men. I can't say too much for the work of the American Red Cross in France."

Here is something from the Central Division Bulletin, published at Chicago, which needs to be considered just now:

Willing Workers Only. "The growing seriousness of conditions respecting transportation, housing, et cetera, prompt the suggestion

Equipped for Beach and Swimming



Little children take to the water like ducklings and ought to be given a chance to learn to swim, wherever their lot may be cast. This is an essential part of their education and might well be a part of public school instruction, as gymnastics are, since safety and assurance and pleasure in the water in after life depend upon it.

Some youngsters learn so early that they hardly remember the time. Boys, who like to travel in gangs, shift for themselves if there is any water in walking distance that will give them a chance for water sports, and teach one another how to swim, often by the rote methods. Girls make fine swimmers, and certainly ought to be given a chance to learn at the earliest time.

art are taught girls chial school many sect pupils being whose live of mercy

Julia's Brooming

Creating Space.

By creating legitimate places for possessions that otherwise would be out of place one can gain an effect of spaciousness and order, and give even small city quarters the capacity to hold a great deal without seeming crowded.

CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS

Marion, Ky., Aug 29, 1918.

S. M. JENKINS.
Editor and Publisher

Entered as second-class matter February 9th 1875 at the postoffice at Marion, Kentucky, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
\$1.50 per year cash in advance.

Advertising Rates.

50c per inch S. C. Foreign Advertising
25c per inch S. C. Home Advertising
Plate, or Repeated ads, one-half rate.
Metal bases for Plates and Electro
Locals or Readers

60c per line in this size type.
10c per line in this size type
15c per line in this size type
Obituaries 5c per line
Cards of Thanks 5c per line
Resolutions of respect 5c a line
Cash With Copy



This paper has enlisted
with the government in the
cause of America for the
period of the war.....

HOW AN EDITOR GOT WEALTH

A man tells of a country editor who started out poor 20 years ago and has retired with the comfortable fortune of \$50,000. This money was acquired through industry, economy, conscientious efforts to give full value, indomitable perseverance and the death of an uncle who left the editor \$45,999.50.

—Kansas City Times.

AMEN AND AMEN!

Most newspapers have paid their respects of late to that nefarious animal, the female slacker. The Decatur Democrat handles the matter thus:

"One can't help wondering what will be done with the 'woman slacker'—the girls and women who pace the street aimlessly, day after day, without producing anything for the good of the world. The men loafers have been called slackers and the law has even taken them in hand, if no fight—work! Someone suggests that the girls who gad about might be put into a sort of tread-mill arrangement whereby Red Cross supplies could be produced while they tread. The mother of one girl-gad-about appeared recently in a store and sat down nearly 'tuckered' out from scrubbing and working about the house. At the same time her daughter was heard planning an eighteen mile 'hike' with apparently no purpose in mind, other than pleasure."

The woman slacker is to be seen on all sides. Every town and city and many rural communities have 'em. At a time in the nation's history when all able bodied persons who are not at work should be ashamed to show their faces, a walk down any street will show up the female slacker who has naught to do, it seems, but sit on a shaded porch, dangle her pedal extremities and show her silk stockings, (and, incidentally, her legs) to those who might happen to pass her way.

Ever notice 'em? So have we.
OHIO COUNTY NEWS INDIANA.

Quebec.—The famous railroad bridge over the St. Lawrence river, which collapsed twice during the course of construction, past its final test yesterday when two trains, weighing approximately 14,000,000 pounds, were run out on the central span simultaneously.

"The American's Creed."

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for

the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which the American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

—Page.

Rockefeller Heads List
of Income Tax Payers.

Of the \$1,000,000,000 which the federal government derived this year from internal revenue sources, John D. Rockefeller contributed about \$38,400,000. Henry C. Frick paid the next largest income tax, \$7,100,000.

	Income	Estimated Tax Based
J. D. Rockefeller	\$38,400,000	\$38,400,000
H. C. Frick	7,100,000	7,100,000
Andrew Carnegie	6,400,000	6,400,000
Geo. F. Baker	4,800,000	4,800,000
Wm. Rockefeller	4,800,000	4,800,000
Edw. S. Harkness	4,000,000	4,000,000
J. O. Armour	4,000,000	4,000,000
Henry Ford	4,200,000	4,200,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	3,200,000	3,200,000
E. H. R. Green	3,200,000	3,200,000
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	2,500,000	2,500,000
Vincent Astor	2,400,000	2,400,000
Jas. Stillman	2,400,000	2,400,000
Thos. F. Ryan	2,210,000	2,210,000
D. Guggenheim	2,240,000	2,240,000
Chas. M. Schwab	2,240,000	2,240,000
J. P. Morgan	2,240,000	2,240,000
Mrs. R. Sage	1,920,000	1,920,000
C. H. McCormick	1,920,000	1,920,000
Joseph Widener	1,920,000	1,920,000
Arthur C. James	1,920,000	1,920,000
N. F. Brady	1,920,000	1,920,000
Jacob H. Schiff	1,600,000	1,600,000
James B. Duke	1,600,000	1,600,000
George Eastman	1,600,000	1,600,000
Pierre S. du Pont	1,600,000	1,600,000
Louis S. Swift	1,600,000	1,600,000
Julius Rosenwald	1,600,000	1,600,000
Mrs. L. Lewis	1,600,000	1,600,000
Henry Phipps	1,600,000	1,600,000

"LAND-
ING" A JOB

Start Right, Young Man

You ask yourself why you failed in certain instances to "land" a better job. Something went wrong; your handwriting was not satisfactory, or your ability to write business letters was questioned, or perhaps you lacked the little extra power to close the transaction—caused, perhaps, by lack of confidence in your ability to "deliver the goods."

The Draughon Training, AT COLLEGE or BY MAIL, will give you both confidence and ability.

W. F. JONES, JR., Assistant Cashier Exchange Bank, Trenton, Tenn., writes: "I OWE my SUCCESS to the training I received at DRAUGHON'S. I think Draughon's Colleges are the only ones that are able to fit students for important positions with banks."

If you want to go up in the business world, start right, begin now, by sending for Catalogue of Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. POSITIONS SECURED.

Tax Notice.

Tax payers of Marion Graded School District will take notice that the 5 per cent. penalty will be added to all unpaid taxes on and after Sept. 1st, and that T. J. Wring, collector of taxes for said district, is directed to collect by legal means provided any tax unpaid after Sept. 1st. Board of Trustees, Marion Graded School District. 8222t

ortar, sometimes
rywhere. It has

Fire
Barrage or dam,
the military ver-
the act of barr-
By exact measure-
is brought to bear
rain. The fire
screen of projectiles.
of troops is safe; this
can advance. By mo-
forward ("creeping")
ment can advance with
casualties. It is con-
ers at the front, who
direct artillery fire
wireless, and it dom-
of the attacking force
ments, trenches and

OVER 300 CHOICE FABRICS

From which to select your

Fall and Winter Suits

The Majestic Fits-U-Best; man will be here Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, and 3rd, with their big line, which is calculated to suit every taste and purse.

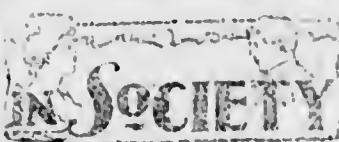
The fitting qualities of Fits-U-Best tailoring is well established, embodying style and effect exceeding the very best made to measure clothes that money can buy. Our prices, however, are still nominal when you take into consideration present day costs.

Boys' School Suits

with caps to match

made-to-measure, seams will not rip, buttons will stay on, in fact they are made right, and are just the find to withstand rough usage of the play ground.

You are invited to drop in and see this display and get prices. Fehs stand, Main street, next to Marion Bank. R. E. WILBORN, Local Agent.



Katherine Reed entertained on Wednesday afternoon with a rook party in honor of her visitor Miss Janice Scott, of Kansas City, Mo. Those present were: Misses Forest Hammack, Elizabeth Cook, Roberta Moore, Margaret Orme, Louise Doss, Vivian Rochester, Gladys Baker, Robbie Fowler, Virginia Guess and Sarah Lee Floyd of Corydon, Ky.

Katherine Reed gave a party on her beautiful lawn Friday evening in honor of Miss Janice Scott, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mr. Thomas Griffith of Paducah, Ky. The evening was spent in progressive conversation.

Those who enjoyed the evening were: Misses, Virginia Guess, Lucile Moore, Margaret Orme, Forest Hammack, Roberta Moore, Myrtle Glass, Elizabeth Cook and Annie Mae Lindle of Danville, Ill.

Messrs: Gleaford Rankin, John Flanary, Ted Frazer, Neil Guess, Hunter Moore of Owensboro, Ky., Harry Moore, Jack Wall and Clarence Newcom of Owensboro, Ky.

Mrs. G. P. Roberts entertained on Saturday afternoon at her summer home Crittenden Springs in honor of her guests Miss Aph and Helen Pryor of New Castle, Ky.

The afternoon was spent in dancing and playing cards, at the close of which a delectable salad course was served.

Those present were: Misses, Aph Pryor, Helen Pryor, Evelyn Roberts, Virginia Guess, Linda Jenkins, Bernice Wimberly of Louisville, Nannie Rochester, Lillie Belle Dunn, Mary Lou Morgan of Gracey, Frances Blue and Virginia Blue.

Mrs. Newton Moore was hostess at a party last Wednesday afternoon, in honor of Miss Mary Lou Morgan of Cndiz, who is visiting Miss Lillie Belle Dunn, and Miss Iva Asher of Atlanta Ga.

Delightful cream and walters were served.

Those who enjoyed Mrs. Moore's hospitality were: Misses, Mary Lou Morgan, Lillie Belle Dunn, Iva Asher, Ruby Asher, Nannie Rochester, Iva Elizabeth McClesney of Louisville, Roberta Moore, Margaret Orme, Vivian Stone, Fannie Moore, Virginia Guess, Lucile Moore, Maurice Mitchell, Katherine Reed, Elizabeth Cook, Louise Doss and Mrs. Waynes Croft.

Three Colored Boys Entrained
For Camp Zachary Taylor.

Three Crittenden county colored boys left here Friday, August 23, for military training at Camp Zachary Taylor. They were:

Marshall Bradex,
Herbert Coleman,
Chester Waymon Stephens.

Names of Those Who Reg-
istered on August 24th

Adams, Louis Hubert	Salvador
Alanson, Marion Anson	Salvador
Barford, Aile Moore	Salvador
Carsen, Wm. Henry	Frederick
Chaksey, Albert	Dycusburg
Carroll, Freeman Earl	Sheridan
Dowd, George Edward	Frederick
Dragan, Ray Hayden	Boscawen
Engler, Lee	Dycusburg
Ford, Ryan	Frederick
Graves, John Eli	Dycusburg
Holoman, Ernest	Marion
Hopson, Sigler	Cassidy
Hughes, Luther	Sheridan
McClath, Jas. Brexton	Frederick
Moore, Alfred Horton	Marion
Martin, Otho	Dycusburg
Morgan, Corbett	Salvador
McDowell, Leslie Herbert	Frederick
Oliver, Wm. Otto	Frederick
Pok, Herbert	Frederick
Smith, Marcus H (col)	Marion
Whitt, Forest Wilson	Marion
Weldon, Walter Alberta	Sheridan

Rich And Fertile
Eddy Farm For Sale

Six Hundred acres, five hundred of which is cleared and under cultivation. 5 houses, 4 barns, well watered with springs that never fail, much of it in grass, cut 225 tons hay this year, and over 100 acres in corn. This is one of the finest bodies of land for sale in the United States and is located in Livingston county 11.2 miles from Cumberland river landing. I have smaller farms also for sale.

W. E. Belt.

Real Estate Agent,
Marion Ky.

Additional Locals

Miss Susie Boston has returned home from a visit in Alabama and other points in the south.

Miss Juliet Pope left Wednesday for Tishomingo, Okla., where she will teach in public school.

Mrs. Harriett Donakey has returned from Sturkis, where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Baird.

Harry Joiner, who has been ill in the hospital at Chicago for several weeks, is now recovering rapidly and will soon be well.

J. W. Haywood has opened a sale stable for all kinds of live stock at the Foster stable on Belleville street.

Rev. J. B. Trotter is now assisting in a revival meeting at Sullivan, Ky.

Miss Maude Hurley, of Paducah, has returned home after a visit with Mrs. Gus Taylor and other friends.

Mrs. F. W. Nunn and sons, M. Y., and Bruce, and daughter, Miss Charlotte, returned Tuesday from a visit to friends in Evansville.

Mrs. R. A. LaRue and her daughter, Miss Joyce, of Salem, were here Wednesday. They informed the editor that Rev. LaRue and his wife will leave soon for Colorado to reside. Their son, Robert, has already gone. Miss Joyce will teach in Pennsylvania this next term.

OUR SAVED FOOD
FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,-
000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by
844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,000,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the plugging up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,000,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:
Fiscal year 1914-15, 2,100,000,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18, 3,311,100,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their least results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,200,000,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:
Fiscal year 1914-15, 200,000,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18, 340,000,000 bushels

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1914-15 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,500,000 bushels, a total of 137,600,000 bushels. In addition more 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutral countries dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1914-15 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat loaf."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop. "I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food traders, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his life than in giving his life.

DYCUSBURG

Mrs. Marvin Aiken, of Louisiana, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Graves.

Mrs. Mary Armstrong, of Providence, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ora Ramage.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Graves, of Brownwood, Tex., are visiting their parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Graves.

Miss Pearl Forte is spending several days in Paducah.

Mrs. T. L. Phillips and children and sister, Miss Khen Cooksey are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Cooksey.

Misses Helen and Ida Graves, of Paducah, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Cora Graves.

Ray Thirl, Emmett Bennett and Melen Henry left for Camp Taylor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dycus, of Kuttawa, spent Wednesday in town the guests of Mrs. F. H. Dycus Sr.

J. A. Graves was in Paducah Tuesday.

Mrs. Owen Boaz spent several days last week in Marion, the guest of Mrs. E. W. Guess.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Devore, spent several days last week in Owensboro.

Mrs. Herman Martin and sister, Mary Linn, were in Paducah Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Pack were in Paducah Monday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the name of

Wm. D. Gifford

SALEM

Mrs. Wirt Pierce and daughter, of Truman, Ark., are visiting her parents and friends in this section.

C. C. Grassham and family, of Chicago, and Dr. Parcell and family, of Paducah, were summoned here last week on the account of the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Grassham, whom we are glad to report now as convalescent.

Val Kappolee left Sunday for Camp Zachary Taylor in answer to the call of his country.

T. P. Barnes and wife visited parents and attended the Association at Friendship church last week.

Little Miss Ruth Dalton, of Paducah, is the guest of Phil Deboe and family. While out riding Saturday afternoon, fell and broke her collarbone. Her parents were notified and came to her bedside Sunday.

Salem Graded School will open next Monday with Prof. Phelps as Principal and Mrs. Phelps and Miss Esther Elder assistants. If patrons will do their part we are assured a good school.

Rev. R. A. Larue has returned to work here and at Pikesville, Md., and will move to Colorado as soon as affairs can be so arranged.

Protracted meeting is being held at the Baptist church this week. The pastor is being assisted by Eld. F. L. Hardy of Russellville, Ky.

Mrs. Willie T. George went to Chattanooga Saturday for a short visit to her husband who is in camp near there.

SEVEN SPRINGS

Rev. Sizemore, of near Kuttawa, will preach at Seven Springs the first Sunday in September.

The long drought has been broken with copious showers daily.

Willie Sunderland and son, Glenwood, have been confined to their room past week.

M. L. Patton and wife were in Marion Friday.

School is progressing nicely at Boaz with Miss Mary Moore at the helm.

Jim Patton and family, of Caldwell Springs, visited relatives here Sunday and Sunday night.

M. L. Patton, Hrice McKinney, Henry Burklow and Ernest Campbell attended the Old River Association at Gum Spring church last week.

Mrs. J. C. Kinsolving, of Emmaus, visited her mother, Mrs. Sarah Patton, at this place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bennett, of Dycusburg, attended services here Sunday.

Henry Burklow, of near Frances, was a pleasant visitor at the home of M. L. Patton Thursday night.

Cecil Brasher attended the Association at Gum Springs.

Roy Campbell from the camps at West Point, visited his parents here Saturday night.

Guy Patton and wife visited Rev. J. C. Kinsolving and family the second Sunday.

Wanted Hides.

At the Marion Meat Market. Will pay highest cash prices.

J. R. Sowders.

Speed Program.

Running Races
Pacing Races
Trotting Races

**BEST LOT HORSES
OF ANY SEASON.**

**Reduced Rates
on Railroads**

**Shuttle Train
Service to the
Fair Grounds**

THE PENNYROYAL FAIR

Incorporated.

Hopkinsville, Ky., August 27-31, 1918

FIFTH YEAR

FIVE BIG DAYS

MUSIC BY BRASS BAND

BEST HALF MILE TRACK IN KENTUCKY

BIGGEST FAIR IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

Ten per cent of all net earnings will be given to R-N Cross and Belgian Relief Fund.

Holland Garnett, Pres.,

Jno. W. Richards, Sec'y.

Great Exhibit

**Beef Cattle
Dairy Cattle
Swine, Sheep
and Poultry**

**AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT
FLORIAL HALL**

Baby Show Aug. 27

COME

PERSONAL

E. L. Harpending, Notary Public
Ray Flanary has gone to the
Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training
Station.

S. M. Jenkins returned Wed-
nesday from a business trip to
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Lan Harpending left Sat-
urday for Madisonville, to visit
her sister, Mrs. Jesse Weldon.

T. J. Wring sold last week the
Kevil cottage occupied by Dr.
Clement, to Sam Gugenheim.

**Insure your houses, barns
and live stock with the Hart-
ford Agency, Marion Ky.
tf C. G. Thompson.**

Mrs. W. G. Carnahan and son
Ernest, left Saturday for Wash-
ington D. C. to visit D. O. Car-
nahan and wife.

Willis Anthony Hughes, of
Munford, Tenn., left Saturday
for his home after a two weeks
visit with relatives here.

Mrs. George Orme left Friday
for Louisville to join her hus-
band who is there in the officers
training, at Camp Zachary Taylor.

When you have Backache the liver
or kidneys are sure to be out of gear.
Try Sanol, it does wonders for the
liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 50c
bottle will convince you. Get it at the
drug store.

Mrs. Trice Bennett and daugh-
ter, little Miss Ruth Graham left
Saturday for Washington, D. C.
to join Mr. Bennett.

Stomach troubles makes you blue
and despondent. Contentment comes
with good digestion. Mi-o-na tablets
solve the problem or your money re-
funded. Sold by Haynes & Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Cook re-
turned Friday from a weeks visit
to Chicago and are now at home
to their friends on East Bellville
street.

Charles McConnell left Tues-
day for Eagle Pass, Tex., to re-
join his regiment after a ten day
furlough spent here with his
parents, brothers, sisters and
other relatives.

**FOR SALE—One Large Frame
tobacco barn, 40x52 feet.
4t Geo. W. Stone.**

The Lucile Mining Co. is pre-
paring to build an office near
their mine, and also some resi-
dences for their employees, prob-
ably ten or twenty.

The Aluminum Ore Co. is
building a considerable village
at their mines at Mexico, and is
spending a vast amount of money
in this country.

The Kilpatrick graveyard will
be cleaned off Saturday Septem-
ber 7th. All interested are request-
ed and others are invited to bring
tools and dinner and spend the
day. Preaching after dinner.

W. H. Reynolds,
Rev. James F. Price,
Committee.

S. T. Dupuy has been absent
on tobacco consultations this
week.

Mrs. T. J. Sleamaker and
children are visiting relatives in
Tennessee.

Mrs. Owen Boaz, of Dycus-
burg, was the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. J. P. Guess several days
last week.

A. M. Wigginton and wife of
Fredonia, were called here Mon-
day account of the illness of Mrs.
H. P. Long.

**FOR SALE.—Duroc Jersey
Sows and Pigs.—S. M. Jenkins.**

Miss Catherine Hughes who
was the guest of relatives at
Central City last week returned
home Monday afternoon.

Miss Grace Hill, Mrs. Maude
Crider and little Miss Virginia
Crider were in Evansville shop-
ping several days last week.

**LOST—Saturday on the streets
a small round Gold Breast Pio,
set with 4 diamonds. Will pay
reward for its return to Press
Office.**

Homer Lowery left Friday for
Wakefield Camp near Boston,
Mass., after spending a short
furlough with his friends and re-
latives here.

**FOR SALE—Fine farm 1 mile
south Gladstone. 200 acres 50 in
timber. Well watered. Good
house, 2 barns. Good orchard.
Joe B. Walker,
Gladstone, Ky.**

V. Y. Moore and J. F. Gordon
prominent attorneys of Madison-
ville, are seen here spending the
week end quite often with their
sons Jim Al and Fleming James,
also their better halves.

Forest Harris of Tolu has
charge of the D. O. Carnahan
store, and he and Mrs. Harris
and the little Misses Bennett are
here at the Trice Bennett home,
during Mrs. Bennett's absence
in Washington.

**Insure your tobacco crop
now growing against hail.
With the Hartford Agency
time tried and hail tested.
tf C. G. Thompson.**

Lacy C. Nunn and wife, of
Columbia, La., arrived last week
to visit his father E. L. Nunn
and other relatives here and in
the county. Mr. Nunn was for-
merly located at Olla, La., and
has recently moved to Columbia
and organized a new bank.

Dixon Adams, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Allie Adams who live three
miles south of the city, was taken
to the Walker sanitarium in
Evansville last week and oper-
ated on his adenoids and tonsils
removed. His nunts Mrs. Maude
Crider and Miss Grace
Hill who accompanied him re-
turned Saturday with him. He
is recuperating nicely and will
soon be well.

**I have several good
farms for sale close in,
also have town property
and mineral rights.
W. E. Belt.**

James Avery of Rushville, Ill.,
was the guest of S. J. Humphrey
and wife this week.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is
rarely the best for all kidney or blad-
der troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24
hours from all backache and bladder
troubles. Sanol is a guaranteed reme-
dy. 50 cent bottle at the drug store.

Mrs. Alda Wolford of Salem,
was the guest of Mrs. E. M.
Eaton last week.

Sam Gugenheim is in St. Louis
this week buying goods for the
Yandell-Gugenheim store.

Mrs. E. S. Love and daughter
Miss Hazel spent last week in
Louisville and Cincinnati, re-
turning via Marion to visit her
parents E. M. Eaton and wife.

S. J. Humphrey of the eastern
part of the city has been ill and
confined to his bed for the past
week threatened with typhoid.

Rev. W. D. Humphrey of Waverly,
Ill., Presiding Elder of
his district, was here this week
to visit his father who has been
quite ill.

Judge James A. Moore, a no-
tice of whose illness appeared
two weeks ago, has so far recov-
ered as to be able to be up town
and at his office a few times.

J. D. Summers went to Ev-
ansville Monday afternoon on a
business trip to buy machinery
for the Lucile mine.

James L. Love and wife, of
McMuller, Mo., arrived here last
week to visit his sister, Mrs.
Anthony Murphy, on N. Walker
street, and other relatives here
and in the country.

Mrs. Henri Newcom and son
Clarence, of Owensboro, left
Saturday for their home after a
two weeks visit to relatives here
and in the country. Mr. C. R.
Newcom was called home a
week earlier.

Thomas Harris, of the United
States submarine service, was
here the past week on a fur-
lough. He says he sees no dif-
ference in being 90 feet under
the sea and being on top, and
likes the submarine service fine.
He returned to his u-boat Wed-
nesday.

Henry Paris bought the Geo.
M. Crider house from T. H.
Cochran and will move to it as
soon as soon as he can get pos-
session. Prof. E. C. Boyd, of
Hampton, who occupied it, will
move to the J. R. Summerville
place.

Word was received here last
week by Mr. and Mrs. B. B.
Stout who are relatives, of the
death of Richard Rushing at
McKenzie, Tenn., of tuberculo-
sis. He visited here at the home
of his uncle Bert B. Stout, sev-
eral times while his sister Miss
Christine Rushing was attending
the Marion High School and was
popular with all who knew him
on account of his jolly disposition
and inquiring mind. The editor
was especially fond of him and
is distressed to hear of his un-
timely death.

Miss Martha Wilborn has been
chosen as teacher in the fourth
grade of the Sturgis school, the
place her sister, Miss Alloway,
had last year.

Lee Easley has rented the
Hughes cottage on Walker street
next to C. J. Pierce and will
move his little family to it as
soon as he can get possession.

Mrs. Fannie Scott and her
daughter, Miss Bessie Nunn,
have bought the Kevil cottage
in front of R. E. Pickens for
\$150 and will move to it as soon
as they can get possession.

The White Eagle mine at Lola,
owned by Phelps and Hazelip,
of Paducah, and Hon. W. L.
Kennedy, of Lola, was sold last
week to Nashville capitalists for
\$25,000.

Miss Miriam Pierce has decid-
ed to resume her studies in the
Louisville Conservatory of Mu-
sic and will leave next week for
Falls City.

Jack Johnson bought the Hur-
ley house from Redford Yates.
It has recently been occupied by
Henry Paris. Mr. Johnson and
his family will move as soon as
they can get possession.

Born, Aug 27th, to the wife
of J. T. Hicklin a son. Mother
and babe are doing well.

William Rochester who has
charge of the Swine Extension
work in Mississippi, has returned
to the Agricultural College Miss,
where he is stationed, after
spending his vacation in Lexing-
ton and here with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Rochester.

Miss Mary Ray, who was the
guest of Misses Elizabeth Roch-
ester and Irma Perry, returned
to her home in Fredonia last
week.

**Furnished rooms for rent.—
Mrs. J. W. Goodloe.**

Miss Iva Asher, of Atlanta,
Ga., who was the popular guest
of her friends and relatives here,
has returned home.

Mrs. Harry Kuykendall and
little daughter have returned
to their home in Paducah after
a pleasant visit with her aunts.
Mrs. C. S. Nunn and Miss Dell
Barnes.

Mrs. Mary Long, Marion's
oldest citizen, who is approach-
ing the century mark, was tak-
en seriously ill with flux Satur-
day afternoon and is still in a
critical condition, considering
her age.

Rev. Harry R. Short and fam-
ily have returned from a months
vacation in Louisville with her
parents and other relatives and
friends.

Lewin Roberts, son of Mrs.
Ida M. Roberts of Mattoon, left
Tuesday for Camp Zachary Tay-
lor. He has been in the employ
of the Western Union Telegraph
Co. in Oklahoma and Texas, and
was drafted from there, but be-
ing here on a visit he got the
local board to obtain a transfer
to this city.

Distinguished Guests In City

Sister Mary Genevieve Mother
Superior, of the Convent of the
Sisters of Mercy, located at 1176
East Broadway Louisville, Ky.,
accompanied by Sister Mary Ce-
cilia her niece, and were guests
of S. M. Jenkins and family
from Thursday afternoon un-
til Saturday morning when they
left for their home. Reverend
Mother was in girlhood,
Miss Maggie Jenkins, a sister of
the editor of this paper and this
is her first visit to Marion since
she took the black veil, which
was 35 years ago. Her niece
was Miss Mildred Smith. She
entered the Convent 10 years
ago and this is her first visit to
her uncle since then. The open-
ing of the parochial schools at
St. Johns near Paducah was the
real occasion of the trip as the
school is under the guidance and
protection of the Sisters of Mer-
cy, and the Reverend Mother
concluded to come here to see
her brother and stop also at Ed-
dyville to see her stepmother
Mrs. Mary A. Jenkins, now 86
years old.

Reverend Mother and her niece
were the recipients on their trip
of much distinguished attention
from the refined and elegant
friends of their girlhood. At
Eddyville they were entertained
in her palatial home by Mrs.
Lucy Childers, mother of Com-
modore Grace Childers now in
U. S. Navy and her daughter,
Miss Dixie Childers a girlhood
friend. Mrs. Lyon, widow of
General H. B. Lyon of Confed-
erate fame and Mrs. Flack widow
of Lieutenant Flack of the U. S.
army, placed their touring car
at her disposal for visits to the
grave of her mother and to other
points of interest in the old home
town and in Kuttawa where a
visit was made to Miss Kitty
Anderson daughter of the late
Governor Charles Anderson an
old friend of the family.

At Princeton the Reverend
Mother's grandfather, the late
Frank Gardner is buried. He
was one of the state's law mak-
ers a half century ago. A visit
was made to his grave in the
city cemetery. They were met
at the station by Mrs. Grace Lyon
Kevil, a former student in the
Convent, now wife of the mayor
of Princeton who entertained
them until the time of their de-
parture for Marion, and on the
return they were guests of D. H.
Gardner a cousin at noon day
luncheon while awaiting the Pull-
man to take them to Louisville.

Many old friends at Eddyville,
Princeton and Marion called to
see the visitors during their
short stay. The new Convent
of the Sisters of Mercy on Broad-
way in Louisville is a substantial
structure of brick and stone,
furnished throughout in hard-
wood and is steam heated. Music
and art are taught there and Pa-
rochial schools are maintained in
many sections of the city, the
pupils being taught by the sisters
whose lives are devoted to work
of mercy and charity.

Urgis Items In "Sun"

Mr. Kelly Stone, of Marion,
spent the week-end with his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M.
Stone, and family.

Mrs. W. H. Ward returned
home Sunday afternoon from a
visit to her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Jess Olive, at Marion. Mas-
ter Howard Olive Ward remain-
ed, and is spending this week
with his grandparents.

Mrs. N. E. Calmes left Mon-
day for Bowling Green, to be
the guest of her daughter, Miss
Hortense Calmes, for a week.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and
bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures
diabetes, weak and lame back, rheuma-
tism and irregularities of the kidneys
and bladder in both men and women.
Regulates bladder troubles in children.
If not sold by your druggist, will sent
by mail on receipt of \$1.25. One small
bottle is two months' treatment, and
seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send
for sworn testimonials, Dr. E. W.
Hall, 2926 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by druggists.—Advertisement.

Nice Cows For Sale

Several good Jersey cows and
heifers to be fresh soon. Can
be seen at my father's farm one
mile northeast of Marion. Also
one Delaval Cream Separator.
Harry Johnson,
8 15 4t Route 4.

TAX NOTICE

To the taxpayers of Critten-
den county who owe their tax
for the year 1918, I now have
my tax books and am ready to
receive your tax. I or one of
my deputies will be found in
the office at all reasonable hours.

Yours truly,
V. O. CHANDLER,
Sheriff C. C.

Women!

Here is a message to
suffering women, from
Mrs. W. T. Price, of
Public, Ky.: "I suf-
fered with painful...
she writes, "I got down
with a weakness in my
back and limbs...I
felt helpless and dis-
couraged...I had about
given up hopes of ever
being well again, when
a friend insisted I

Take

CARDUI

The Women's Tonic

I began Cardui. In
a short while I saw a
marked difference...
I grew stronger right
along, and it cured me.
I am stronger than I
have been in years.
If you suffer, you can
appreciate what it
means to be strong and
well. Thousands of wo-
men give Cardui the
credit for their good
health. It should help
you. Try Cardui. At all
druggists. E-73

HUGE PROFITS IN U. S. INDUSTRIES

Startling Facts Revealed by Treasury Department.

WORST IS IN FOODSTUFFS

Profiteering by Producers of Common Necessities, Bad Enough in 1916, Was Enormously Increased in 1917 in Most Instances.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Amazing profits in almost every branch of American industry were brought to light when the treasury department completed its long-awaited report on profiteering.

The report covers 31,500 corporations, the names of which are withheld. It was prepared in response to the Borah resolution, adopted by the senate after President Wilson, in his revenue address to congress on May 27, declared that there was "abundant fuel for the light" in the treasury department with regard to profiteering.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark.

Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made \$19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dealers.

Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with \$600,000 capital made \$168,000 in 1917, against \$25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of \$2,400 made \$11,038, as compared with \$4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One grower's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with \$425,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches.

Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at \$40,000 increased its profits from \$50,000 in 1916 to \$107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 1,047 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at \$98,000, made \$947,000 in 1917, against \$98,000 in 1916. A \$50,000 concern which made \$25,000 in 1916 made \$142,000 in 1917.

The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with \$350,000 capital earned \$308,000 in 1917 against \$178,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grain mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One \$2,800,000 concern made \$732,000 in 1916 and \$1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in meat packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of \$100,000,000, upon which it earned \$49,000,000 in 1917, against \$30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather.

Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with \$1,000,000 capital, made \$15 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of hoot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital was from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1916.

The profits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large breweries making an average profit of 42 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 9 to 323 per cent, while their ex-

cess profits last year were from 12 to 400 per cent.

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth.

The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mining companies made enormous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators, the report shows, made unusual profits. One mine made 1,633 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 4,337 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,872 per cent in 1916 and 5,983 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the midcontinent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 28 to 306 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Retail dealers in tobacco made enormous profits off the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,176 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917.

Auto Builders Wax Fat.

Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with \$31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned \$17,000,000, then boosted its capital stock to \$60,000,000 and then earned \$23,000,000.

A \$10,000,000 concern which earned \$4,608,000 in 1916 made \$5,238,000 in 1917. A \$16,000,000 company made \$4,713,000 in 1917, against \$4,109,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with \$40,000,000 capital made \$54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against \$10,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 12 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 80 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 8 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 489 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at \$700,000 increased its income from \$324,000 in 1916 to \$3,778,000 in 1917.

Haw Dry Goods Men Fared.

A list of 2,092 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those of 1916, as high as 191.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail grocers and provision brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,633 concerns listed in the report, however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1,813 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200 per cent.

London Police Quick to Act.

The smartness of the London police is commented upon in the description of an attempted suicide from Waterloo bridge, "The Bridge of Sighs." A man jumped on the parapet, leaped into the air, made a couple of loops and splashed into the Thames. Inside of a minute the police had picked him up with a motorboat and dispatched an officer to recover his hat and stick from the bridge. He was only charged next morning and remanded for an inquiry as to his sanity.

Worth the Money.

Corporal Frank Brunson of Omaha, Neb., a member of the 24th balloon company stationed at Camp Morrison, Va., 1,000 miles away, wanted to see his new daughter who had just arrived. Leave was granted but these were the instructions he had to follow on the way home: "Wire headquarters at every stop." Brunson said it was considerable trouble, but it was worth it to see "daddy's baby girl."

John Made an Error, Looks Like.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."—Milton.

Maybe you're right, John; maybe you're not; but they're not hanging up any service flags for the standers and waiters.

Patriots Over Here



BIG GUNS COMMAND VALLEY OF THE OISE

FRENCH LEADER'S BRILLIANT LOCAL THRUSTS WREST GROUND FROM THE ENEMY.

FRENCH TAKE 2,200 GERMANS

Latest Success Given Gen. Mangin's Force Command of the Valley of Oise As Far As Mont Renaud. Many Prisoners Taken.

With the French Army in France.—In brilliant local operations carried out by Gen. Mangin's troops, from the Oise river near Ribecourt southeastward to Morsain, northwest of Soissons, important positions were wrested from the Germans, who left 2,200 prisoners in the hands of the French.

Gen. Mangin's forces advanced three miles at the greatest depth of the front.

The first German line of defense was crossed over nearly the whole front though the resistance was most vigorous at many places.

Gen. Mangin holds the line running from Morsain along the southern edge of the ravine of Audincourt to Fosse heights, dominating the plain of Carlepont, and thence on to Pimprez, across the Oise. This success gives the French command of the valley of the Oise as far as Mont Renaud.

With these routes commanded by Gen. Mangin's artillery, the only free route for exit from the region of Noyon and Laon is the narrow gauge line running north to Ham by way of Guiscard, and the high road running in the same direction.

Unless the German general, Von Hutier, is able to stop Mangin's advance he will have only this narrow outlet for his troops and material, as the triangle between the Noyon-Chaumont road and the road from Noyon to Guiscard, while a good position for defense, is not favorable for an intense movement of troops and transport.

The Germans consequently are fighting desperately to hold the present lines, while seeking a chance to shake off the grip of the allies, break contact with them and slip away. The result of operations, while not spectacular, were entirely satisfactory, the French overcoming the resistance of the Germans in the region of Laon and pressing on toward Plessier.

GERMANS GIVING GROUND

The German Troops Seem to Have Lost Greatly in Fighting Efficiency.

With the British Army in France.—In response to pressure applied first at one end and then another part of the line, the Germans opposite the British on several portions of the front continue to give ground. The German troops which have been encountered in the past few days, especially during the operations in which Outtersteen ridge was captured and consolidated, seem to have lost greatly in fighting efficiency. Of nearly 700 Germans captured during the Outtersteen operation, many surrendered tamely, after securing their rations and personal belongings.

There are indications that the Germans also are giving way in parts of the Merville sector. On the new Somme front the Germans overlook an opportunity to fight rear actions. They appear ready to retire, but apparently want to be pushed a little because in the pushing operations they may be offered an opportunity to get in their deadly work with machine guns.

Dry Dock At New Orleans.

New Orleans.—At the local offices of the United States shipping board of the emergency fleet corporation, it is said that a 10,000-ton dry dock and a large ship repair plant will be constructed at New Orleans. Work on the dock and plant will begin immediately, and it is expected to have them in operation by the first of next year. The plant and dock will cost about \$1,250,000 and will be sufficiently large to accommodate the largest steamships that enter this port, the announcement says.

SHORTEN BATTLE FRONT FIFTY MILES

ALLIES MAINTAIN POSSESSION OF INITIATIVE BY MAKING LIMITED ATTACKS.

THE TANKS DO GREAT WORK

British Make Steady Progress Forward, Capturing Villages, Taking Prisoners and Guns From Surprised Army.

Washington.—Allied successes on the Marne, in Picardy and in Flanders in recent operations have resulted in a contraction of the western battle front by more than 50 miles. General March, chief of staff, announced. The allies in engagements conducted the past week, he added, have maintained their possession of the initiative by making attacks on limited fronts and at widely separated points.

At the beginning of the German offensive in March the battle front in France measured 250 miles. Now it is less than 200 miles in length and the latest British gains are reducing it further. General March said he was without official confirmation of the results of the British advance to the north of the Scarpe.

British Make Steady Progress.

With the British Army in France.—Having smashed into Gen. von Helow's Seventeenth army during a heavy fog on a front of more than 10 miles, extending from the Aisne River to Moyenville, the British have made steady progress forward, capturing villages, taking prisoners and guns and inflicting heavy casualties on the surprised army.

Coming directly on the heels of the battle south of the Somme, the scene of which virtually adjoining the field of the new operations, this blow exploits to the limit the confusion created among the German forces by their recent defeats.

Heavy fighting has occurred along the embankment of the Albert-Arras railroad, which seemed to have been easily reached by the storming British infantrymen, who were assisted in this task by tanks.

SNIPED SIX GERMANS.

American Corporal in Front Trench Makes New Record.

With the American Army in France.—A corporal in an American front line regiment, to which he was assigned as a sniper, has made a record by accounting for six men within three days. Among them was a German sniper who had given the Americans much trouble. The corporal brought him down by daringly crawling out toward a tree in which he was located.

Three of the other Germans killed by the corporal were picked off as they incautiously showed themselves at a trench junction 500 yards from where he was stationed.

JUMPS FROM AN AIRPLANE.

Ship Caught Fire and Johnson Leaps Out to His Death.

Belleville, Ill.—Allan B. Johnson of Fort Allegheny, Pa., was killed at Scott Field, near here, when an airplane in which he was flying 3,000 feet from the ground, caught fire and fell to the earth.

Johnson, who was 26 years of age, had gone up in the machine alone. Officers at the field attributed the accident to a leak in the oil tank, oil having dripped on the exhaust pipe. When the machine caught fire Johnson unstrapped himself from the plane and jumped. His body was mangled beyond recognition.

Prisoners' Conference Put Off.

Paris.—At the request of the German government the German-American conference regarding war prisoners has been postponed, according to a Geneva dispatch published in the Echo de Paris.

Seven Burned in Home.

Birmingham, N. Y.—The charred bodies of Philip Roth, his wife and five children were found in the ruins of their home, 12 miles east of Williamsport, Tioga county. The house had been burned during the night.

THE ALLIES CAPTURE TO HALT INVASION OF 100,000 IN 6 WEEKS GERMAN PRISONERS

DAMAGE SIX GERMAN ARMIES SINCE JULY 15—BRITISH EATING INTO SEVENTH.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SENDS TROOPS TO SIBERIAN BORDER TO PROTECT PROPERTY.

DESIGNS OF FOCH UNKNOWN

Believed Generally That Foch's Aim Is to Strike Blows Causing Enemy Irreparable Losses in Man and Material.

Paris.—The allied armies have taken more than 100,000 prisoners since July 15, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

The allies have damaged six German armies since July 15 and the British are now eating into the seventh with the spread of the battle northward and over a front of 70 miles.

Whether the enemy is prepared or unprepared, allied efforts have had the same results and the Germans have been outgeneraled and outfought. The past six weeks have been those of Gen. von Eben, von Hutier and von Boehn, von Eben, von Hutier and von der Marwitz.

The full designs of Marshal Foch are known only to himself and perhaps one or two others, but it is believed generally that his aim is not, as the Germans claim, to pierce their line, but to strike a succession of blows to cause the enemy irreparable losses in men and material and to force him to make more or less disastrous retreats.

If that be the marshal's plan, he is pursuing it with skill and unvarying success. Gen. Ludendorff is being forced to expend his resources out of all proportion to his resources on a given sector of the front, after which another blow is struck home on another sector. At no place have the Germans apparently been strong enough to check the attack entirely.

NEWSPAPER IS HALTED.

May Not Publish Daily Without War Board's Authority.

Helena, Mont.—The Butte Weekly Bulletin has been advised by the pulp and paper division of the war industries board that it can not proceed with its plans for the publication of a daily newspaper in Butte without authority of the war industries board.

The Montana council of defense issued an order Aug. 12 prohibiting the establishment in Montana of new papers or the conversion of weeklies or monthlies into dailies during the war. The Butte Bulletin announced it would pay no attention to the order of the state council, which took the matter up with the pulp and paper division of the war industries board.

SEND DOWN 21 AIRPLANES.

Fifteen and a Half Tons of Explosives Dropped by British Flyers.

London.—Twenty-one German airplanes were brought down by British flyers August 20 and four balloons were sent down in flames, the war office communique on aviation states. Seven British machines are missing. Fifteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped by British bombing planes on various German targets, including the docks at Bruges and an aerodrome at Phalempin.

REAP CROPS UNDER FIRE.

Italian Harvest Grain While Austrian Gun Roar.

Washington.—Italian soldiers and civilians have succeeded in harvesting the grain on the right bank of the Piave River under fire of the enemy, according to official reports received from Rome. The entire district was swept, while the harvesters worked, by the enemy's artillery.

\$40,000 INDEMNITY BILL.

Senate Passes Measure to Recoup Great Sufferers in Omaha Riots.

Washington.—A senate bill providing \$40,000 to indemnify Greece, as requested by President Wilson in a recent message to congress, for damages suffered by Greeks in South Omaha, Neb., riots in 1909, was passed by the House and now goes to the president.

Giva Salvation Army \$100,000.

New York.—In recognition of the assistance rendered the wounded in France by the workers of the Salvation Army on duty there, the United States Steel Corporation sent \$100,000 to the Army's war work committee. Accompanying the donation was a letter of congratulation to Commander Evangeline Booth from Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the steel corporation.

More Than 30 Are Killed.

Tyler, Minn.—Between 30 and 35 persons were killed and more than 100 were injured by the tornado which struck Tyler and tore the town to pieces in a twinkling.

The tornado tore through the heart of the town, sparing only one building, a motion picture theater, in which 200 persons were sheltered. The greatest loss of life was in a restaurant. Eighteen persons were in the place when the brick walls collapsed. Sixteen were killed and two other two were seriously injured.

1,450,000 MEN OVERSEAS

Gen. Peyton C. March Announces the Number of Men Now Overseas and Under Arms in the United States.

Washington.—The Chinese government has sent a large force of troops to the Siberian border to prevent a threatened invasion of Chinese territory by German and Hungarian prisoners of war who joined with the red guard and other elements of the Bolshevik against the Czech-Slovaks in the Trans-Baikal region.

The sending of the Chinese forces was taken to mean that every means of extending relief to the Czech-Slovaks. The active participation of the Chinese army on the Siberian border may have an important bearing on developments there within a few days, according to officials here.

Vladivostok.—A second transport carrying American troops arrived at Vladivostok. The transport bearing the first contingent of American soldiers entered the harbor after a voyage of seven days from Manila.

1,450,000 Men Are Overseas.

Washington.—Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, at his conference with members of the Senate military affairs committee, announced that the United States had 1,450,000 men under arms overseas and 1,550,000 under arms in camps in the United States.

Eighty American divisions of 45,000 men each, Gen. March told the house military committee, "should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919." That is the number the war department plans to have to France by next June 30.

Casualties in the United States overseas forces, announced by the war and navy departments during the week ending August 18, numbered 1,555, compared with 4,916 for the previous week. Total casualties announced to date number 11,467, including 376 in army list. The total army casualties number 18,707; marina corps, 2,768.

TAKE 60 WITHOUT A SHOT

Prussian Machine Gunners Were Anxious to Quit—They Were the Last of a Company.

With the American Army on the Vesle Front.—Sixty Prussians were taken prisoner by the Americans near Flammatt, north of Flammatt, without either side firing a shot. The Prussians were machine gunners and all that remained of a company which had been in line less than a month.

The location of the machine gun positions having been reported by a prisoner, American detachments were sent out, and, according to the Americans, the Prussians were waiting to be taken prisoner. The intelligence officer who questioned the Prussians asserted that they nearly all had agreed to surrender if the slightest opportunity arose.

The Americans who took the prisoners do not claim any credit for the capture, declaring that the Prussians virtually deserted their posts.

A German prisoner told an intelligence officer he believed that if the battle line recedes to Germany proper, the fighting spirit of the German soldiers will be greatly stimulated.

BOMB ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN.

The British Also Drop Explosives On the Docks At Ostend.

London.—Concentrating their efforts on Zeebrugge, the German submarine base in Belgium, British aviators, working with the navy, dropped 60 tons of bombs on enemy positions during the period from Aug. 8. In addition to operations against Zeebrugge bombs were also dropped on the Ostend docks and the aerodrome at Varsseke, where fires were observed.

WILL INCREASE WAGES.

New Orleans Street Railway to Increase Wages 7 1/2 Per Cent.

New Orleans.—Directors of the New Orleans Railway & Light Company decided to pay employees of the company the increase of approximately 7 1/2 per cent awarded by the war labor board. The increase, effective as of July 1, means a total of \$275,000 to be distributed among the employees.

Convicted of Espionage.

Madison, Wis.—Louis E. Nagler, former assistant secretary of state, was sentenced to 30 months in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth in federal court here. Nagler had been convicted for violating the espionage act.

Two Submarines Are Sunk.

Brest, France.—Two German submarines have just been sunk by American and French naval patrols. This news was communicated to President Poincare while he was visiting the docks here.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
STORE VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE.

This Concrete Storage Cellar is Built Partly Underground to Make It Frost-Proof.

STRIVE NOW TO PREVENT WASTE

Save Time and Labor by Keeping Root Crops in Storage Cellars and Pits.

OUTDOOR CAVES ARE USEFUL

Particularly Desirable on Farm as They Afford Convenient and Inexpensive Facilities for Storing Vegetables.

Before canning or drying root vegetables the housewife should carefully consider the possibility of saving time, strength, and expense by the use of storage pits or root cellars.

A half-acre garden will produce far more vegetables than the average family can consume during the summer. Only a small portion of the garden products are used as they reach maturity. Beets, late cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, salsify, and turnips may all be stored for winter use.

The successful storage of vegetables is not at all difficult. In fact, good storage facilities already exist in most homes. It being only necessary to make use of the cellar, the attic, a large closet, or other parts of the dwelling, depending upon the character of the product to be stored. Many cellars are not well suited for this because of poor insulation or lack of ventilation. Cellars containing a furnace for heating the dwelling usually are too warm and too dry for the storage of root crops. It is often possible, however, to partition off a room either in one corner or at one end of the cellar where the temperature may be controlled by means of outside windows.

Outdoor Storage Cellars.

Outdoor storage cellars or caves are excellent for the storage of many vegetables. They are particularly desirable on the farm, as they afford convenient and inexpensive storage facilities for surplus vegetable crops that otherwise might be lost. They possess all the advantages of the storage room in the basement and are superior in many respects. The outdoor storage cellar can be maintained at a uniform temperature over a long period. It is possible to keep the cellar cool and quickly to reduce the temperature of the stored products to the desired point for safe storage by opening the door during the night and closing it in the morning before the air becomes warm. All ventilators should likewise be kept tightly closed until the outside air is again cooler than that within the cellar, when they should be opened, unless the outside temperature is so low as to be dangerous. This safeguards the product and adds to the efficiency of the storage chamber. Vegetables can be more conveniently placed in such a cellar than in the storage room in the basement of a dwelling.

When the chief use of the outdoor storage cellar is for storing turnips, beets, carrots, and other root crops commonly used as stock food, it should be located near the stable, where the material will be convenient for winter feeding. When it is to be used for vegetables for the table the cellar should be accessible from the kitchen at all times. If apples or other fruits are to be stored in an outdoor storage cellar it is desirable to have a two-compartment cellar, one for vegetables and one for apples, with a ventilating opening in each compartment.

Small Pits Best.

Outdoor banks or pits are used very generally for keeping vegetables. The ideal pit is used commonly for such crops as potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, salsify, parsnips, and heads of cauliflower.

pit, but it is difficult to get them out in cold weather, so that when a pit is opened it is desirable to remove its entire contents at once. For this reason it is advisable to construct several small pits rather than one large one and instead of storing each crop in a pit by itself it is better to place a small quantity of several kinds of vegetables in the same pit, so that it will be necessary to open only one bank to get a supply of all of them. In storing several crops in the same bank it is desirable to separate them with straw, leaves, or other material. The vegetables from the small pit may be placed temporarily in the storage room in the basement, where they will be easily accessible as needed for the table.

BULLETIN ON STORAGE

This article gives briefly the different storage places available for keeping late vegetables. For detailed information on arranging storage rooms, making outside pits and cellars and taking care of specific products write to the division of publications, United States department of agriculture, for a free copy of Farmers' Bulletin 870 on the home storage of vegetables.

Dry by a Fan.

In the household which possesses an electric fan, the drying of small quantities of material can be easily done, provided that special care be given the preliminary treatment of the products. All that is necessary is to make trays of wire screening, with one end of each or preferably both ends open. The materials to be dried are spread thinly upon the trays, which are stacked one upon another with the open ends turned toward the fan and covered with cheesecloth, and the fan is placed close to the end of the stack and run at moderate speed, thus driving a vigorous current of air over the material. Drying occurs much more rapidly at the end nearest the fan, hence the stack must be reversed after four to six hours and again after a longer interval.

All materials requiring blanching that are to be fan-dried should be blanched in steam or boiling water or serious deterioration is likely to occur. Also, since the rapid movement of air over the product has a tendency to dry out the surfaces of the pieces while the inner, central portions are still too moist, fan-dried material should be placed in baking tins and placed in the oven of a warm stove to be finished. The door of the stove should be left ajar and the fire so regulated that the temperature is held at 150 to 160 degrees F. for two to three hours, after which it should be raised to 180 degrees F. for a minute or two in order to destroy any eggs of fruit insects which may have been deposited in the material while exposed in the drier. After this treatment the product may be placed in permanent containers, but should be examined from time to time and returned to the oven for a short redrying in case any parts of it appear to be too moist to keep well.

Producer-Consumer Markets.

Curb markets are helping city women solve the problem of finding a shorter and less expensive route between producers and consumers. Such markets are the shortest routes between farm and city kitchens and are in successful operation in many American cities. They have proved to be of real service to both city and farm women. The city women have found them a reliable source of farm produce which reaches the table by this method at less cost and with a greater degree of freshness than by less direct methods of distribution. The farm women have found them a reliable source of income and a satisfactory outlet for their products.

Spray potatoes early to keep ahead of the blight and bugs.

SOLDIERS' SWORD ARM OF NATION

If We Fail in Our Duty Boys in France Cannot Achieve Victory.

LOAN MONEY TO UNCLE SAM

Buying Liberty Bonds an Investment in Lives of Americans "Over There" and an Insurance for Safety of Our Country.

By CORRA HARRIS, (Author of "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "Eve's Second Husband," Etc.)

During the Thrift Stamp campaign in July, 1918, a prominent citizen was sent into a backwoods farming community to arouse the people, and if possible sell Thrift Stamps. He was not expected to have much success with the sale of stamps because the people were very poor and illiterate. The effort was to be chiefly educational.

The speaker found a dingy company of farmers and their wives waiting for him in an old field schoolhouse.

He began his address with arguments for the support of the government reduced to the simplest forms. No one seemed to listen. The men stared straight ahead as if they had something else on their minds. The women fanned themselves and looked out of the windows. He changed his manner of speech to an impassioned appeal; no one was moved. He paused perspiring before making a last despairing effort. But before he could go on a tall, gaunt farmer stood up in the back of the house and waved his hand beseechingly:

"Mister," he said, "if you are done talking, give us a chance at them Thrift Stamps so we kin sign 'up and get back to the field."

He gave them the "chance." They bought nineteen hundred and fifty dollars' worth of stamps, although there was not a man among them who owned property to the amount of two thousand dollars.

"We own this land," the farmer said, addressing the prominent citizen grimly as he passed up the last pledge card, "we own all this country. The government at Washington belongs to us; we made it and it is ours. The army in France is ours, too; they are our sons. We sent sixty-two boys there from this district, and I reckon we know it is our duty to work for them and take care of them while they are busy whipping them Germans."

This is the best, most serviceable and intelligent definition of patriotism I have heard since this war began.

Victory at Any Cost.

This is the most expensive war ever known, still beyond our imagination to conceive of. The enormous destruction wrought by the submarines, the terrific sums spent for war materials, the loans to our allies, none of these things account for the incredible expense. The real explanation is that civilization demands that it shall cost everything. Never before has any nation spent so much to insure the health of its soldiers, never before have such provisions been made to safeguard a great army morally. More is being spent to equip hospitals, provide ambulances, nurses and doctors to care for the wounded than whole campaigns cost in former wars. Never in the history of man has such provision been made to insure widows and orphans and soldiers from the after effects of wounds and poverty. Formerly when a man entered the army to fight for his country, his country took his life, and that was the end of it if he was killed. Now the government pays, and pays enormously, for every man who lives or dies in this struggle. All this is so because as a nation we have developed a sense of justice and honor that regards any and every expense as secondary to the one tremendous obligation to its citizens.

Our allies were compelled to fight Germany to preserve their very existence, but we chose to fight her when we might have made a shameful treaty with her that would have insured a shameful peace, because we are not a craven grasping union, but a nation built upon ideals, and it costs more to preserve an ideal than it ever costs to preserve peace, because you cannot buy them—you must achieve them.

Nothing stands between the world and this catastrophe but the American people, their honor, their energy, their fidelity and their wealth. Our troops in France are only the sword arm of the nation. We, the people at home, are the body and life of that army. If we fail at all, they must fail entirely.

We are about to make another loan of six billion dollars for war expenses. It is not a gift, but an investment we make in the lives of American soldiers and an insurance we take out for the safety of our country.

To Put Out Fire.

If a lamp is accidentally upset and the burning oil spreads, do not dash water on it, but throw upon it flour, meal, sand, salt or ashes.

The Real Trouble.

They talk about people's "biting off more than they can chew"—but the trouble often is, that they do not chew fast enough.

Words are daughters of earth, but ideas are sons of heaven.—Samuel Johnson.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

He who adulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.—Lavater.

SUGARLESS SWEETS.

It is our patriotic duty to save sugar. In many of the dishes needing sweetening some other sweet may just as well be used. Those who have never taken the trouble to care for a hive of bees are finding that one hive, if well cared for, will produce 60 or more pounds of honey, with plenty left for the bees to winter on. Honey takes the place of sugar fairly well, yet the liquid in the dish will need to be reduced one-quarter. Maple syrup is sweeter than sugar, so less is needed, while corn syrup is not as sweet and a larger amount will be necessary to properly sweeten.

Whey Honey.—Boll together one cupful of whey and one-third of a cupful of honey until of the consistency of strained honey. This syrup will keep indefinitely and is fine for waffles or griddle cakes. Use a little thinner for pudding sauces.

Whey Lemonade.—To a quart of whey add six tablespoonfuls of honey, the juice of two lemons and the grated rind or a sliced lemon added for extra flavor. Mix, chill and serve as a beverage. If wanted for punch add any reasonable fruit with fruit juices. Double the amount of honey and fruit juice is about the right proportion for punch.

Bar le Due Currants.—Remove the seeds from the large cherry currants, using a darning needle. Take equal weights of currants and honey. Bring the honey to the boiling point, then add the currants and cook until the skins are tender, being careful not to destroy the shape by rapid boiling. If the fruit is so juicy that the sirup is thinned remove the currants and reduce the sirup by boiling until of the right consistency. Put into glasses and seal with paraffin.

Honey Charlotte Russe.—Chill one cupful of honey and stir it carefully into a quart of whipped cream. Line a dish with lady fingers and fill with the honey and cream. Set away to chill. Serves very cold.

Honey or maple sirup may be used in place of sugar for boiled frosting. Pour the boiling sirup over the beaten white of the egg and proceed as usual.

Fasten your soul so high, that constantly
The smile of your heroic cheer may float
Above the fogs of earthly agonies.
—Mrs. Browning.

HIGHLY SEASONED DISHES.

Foodstuffs highly seasoned with condiments are called deviled food. Such dishes are popular for an appetizer, for late supper, picnics and luncheons.

Deviled Chicken Legs.—Take the second joints and the legs of a roasting or a spring chicken, reserving the breast for salad. Divide the parts, remove the bones and tendons and flatten the pieces by striking them with a cleaver. Make incisions lengthwise in the pieces, and fill these with deviled paste, brush with melted fat and broil or fry in fat until cooked. Prepare the paste as follows: Put into a soup plate two tablespoonfuls of salad dressing, half a teaspoonful of mustard, a scant half teaspoonful of curry powder and a half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Mix and use as above. Stenks, chops or slices of cold roasts may be treated with this paste equally as well.

Deviled Bones.—Rub the deviled paste into the meat left on ribs of beef, brush with butter and broil. Serve not too well done.

Deviled Ham.—Cut a moderately thick slice of cold boiled ham, make incisions on both sides of it, rub these with the deviled paste, then with butter, and broil long enough to heat through thoroughly. Serve on a hot platter with a teaspoonful of the paste spread over the ham just as it goes to the table.

Deviled Tripe.—Take well-cooked tripe that is cold, rub into it a liberal quantity of the deviled paste, brush with sweet fat and broil to a delicate brown. When done serve with a little paste on each piece of tripe while hot.

Deviled Veal Chops.—Take thick chops and into the several gauges made with a sharp knife press as much of the paste as is needed to season each chop. Dredge with crumbs and broil as usual or fry in a little hot fat.

Deviled crabs, oysters or various fresh fish may be seasoned with the paste and cooked in hot fat, making most tasty dishes.

Nellie Maxwell

Not Vary Complimentary.
Milton's mother was asking each member of the family which view of the sailor boy they preferred her to keep for them. One said she would like a side view, another a front view, and when Milton's turn came, he, thinking he ought to say something different, earnestly requested a back view.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
ACCOUNTS FOR THE FARM HOME.

Household Expenditures									
Date	Item	Amount	Kind	Value	Amount	Kind	Value	Amount	Kind
Jan 1918	1st Coffee	50							
Apr 2	2nd Coffee	50							
	3rd Coffee	50							
	4th Coffee	50							
	5th Coffee	50							
	6th Coffee	50							
	7th Coffee	50							
	8th Coffee	50							
	9th Coffee	50							
	10th Coffee	50							
	11th Coffee	50							
	12th Coffee	50							
	13th Coffee	50							
	14th Coffee	50							
	15th Coffee	50							
	16th Coffee	50							
	17th Coffee	50							
	18th Coffee	50							
	19th Coffee	50							
	20th Coffee	50							
	21st Coffee	50							
	22nd Coffee	50							
	23rd Coffee	50							
	24th Coffee	50							
	25th Coffee	50							
	26th Coffee	50							
	27th Coffee	50							
	28th Coffee	50							
	29th Coffee	50							
	30th Coffee	50							
	31st Coffee	50							
	32nd Coffee	50							
	33rd Coffee	50							
	34th Coffee	50							
	35th Coffee	50							
	36th Coffee	50							
	37th Coffee	50							
	38th Coffee	50							
	39th Coffee	50							
	40th Coffee	50							
	41st Coffee	50							
	42nd Coffee	50							
	43rd Coffee	50							
	44th Coffee	50							
	45th Coffee	50							
	46th Coffee	50							
	47th Coffee	50							
	48th Coffee	50							
	49th Coffee	50							
	50th Coffee	50							

Records May Be Classified When Made or at the End of Each Month.

FARM HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS URGED

Two Simple Methods of Making and Classifying Records of Expenditures.

USE ORDINARY BLANK BOOK

Details Encourage Economy and Show Relation of Home Expenses to Farm Business.—Ten Divisions Satisfactory.

The modern farmer's wife is no longer satisfied with the old accepted idea that "the farm gives us a living," but she gets out her pencil and paper and asks "How much of a living does it give us?"

Generations ago neither the farm nor the farm household had any but minor dealings with the outside world. Under such conditions the need for accounts was slight. But those conditions no longer exist. The farm household, though still in many cases receiving its major support in farm products consumed at home, purchases far more extensively than ever before from outside sources. Farm household accounts have become essential to economy.

Household expenses on the farm are very intimately associated with the business of the farm itself. The farm normally supplies much material which otherwise would become a household expense. The household, in turn, very often furnishes board for farm labor, which would otherwise be a farm expense. Merely from the standpoint of keeping track of household expenses as related to the farm business, household accounts are desirable and should serve to supplement and round out farm accounts.

Ways of Keeping Records.
There are two methods of keeping a record of household expenditures. One is to record the purchases or money paid out without classifying the expenditures. The other is to classify when the record is made.

The first method is very simple, requires no special form, and gives all necessary information regarding expenditures. At the end of the month or at the end of the year the total expenditures readily may be determined. In order, however, to know the totals for each kind or class it will be necessary to make up a monthly summary, in which the items will be distributed in different columns, by classes. This extra work at the end of each month (or at the end of the year) may cause discouragement and neglect of classification, with the result that the greatest good that could be derived from the records is not realized.

Under the second method, in addition to being entered all together in one column, the items are classified in separate columns. This method has the same advantages as the first method and the additional advantage of allowing for the distribution of the items of expenditure to the proper classes without the inconvenience of turning to some other page. The distribution may be left to moments of leisure if the farmer is busy at the time the entry is made. When the page is filled the next page is begun, the top line next to the heading being reserved for the total carried forward from preceding page. The items may be totaled at the end of the month and these totals carried to the summary page at the end of the book.

Book Not Important.
The kind of book to use is not important. An ordinary blank day-book or ledger book with a stiff cover may

be bought at a reasonable price. If the vertical rulings in the book do not serve the purpose others may be inserted with a pen or pencil. Accounts are sometimes kept in a book having small pages. A small page, however, is soon filled, is often crowded, and the information is scattered over too many pages for convenience in recording and studying the expenditures.

In order to simplify accounts it is well to group expenditures. If all individual items were listed in separate columns, it would require a great amount of detail work. The distribution of the different household expenditures into groups is largely a matter of individual viewpoints. The following ten divisions should be satisfactory for the average farm family: Animal food, fruits and vegetables, cereal products, other groceries, clothing, household furnishings, running expenses, advancement, incidentals and savings.

BE THRIFTY

Accounts will show you how. Know where every dollar comes from and where it goes. Study your record book and plan ahead. Buy carefully today and give to Uncle Sam tomorrow. Save food, fuel and clothing.

Peppers and Celery in Brine.
Green peppers and celery can be preserved for future use by brining. If properly done peppers so prepared can be used as substitute for fresh peppers in pickles or salads, or after freshening in water can be used for stuffed pepper. Properly prepared they can hardly be told from fresh peppers. The method of brining is as follows:

Remove the stems and seed and pack nose down into a water-tight, non-metallic receptacle, such as a keg, barrel, crock or glass fruit jar. Cover with a brine made by adding two pounds of salt to each gallon of water. If a keg, barrel or crock is used, suspend a wooden cover in the brine so that it will keep the peppers well below the surface. If the cover is placed on the peppers and weighted without suspension, it will crush the peppers and make them lose their shape. Add more salt to the cover until no more will dissolve. If put in fruit jars or other containers that can be sealed, no more salt need be added. In this case, allow to stand for three or four days to allow gas to escape, then fill perfectly full with brine and seal tight. Kegs or barrels that have a good head can be filled full with peppers and brine and headed up. Fresh peppers can be added from time to time as they mature. Before use, freshen in water to remove salt and then use like fresh peppers.

Celery can be preserved in the same manner, and after freshening is excellent for soups, creamed celery, and for flavoring purposes.

Save Sugar.

Use "one teaspoonful to the cupful." Serve more fruits for dessert. Make fruit juices and sirups. Use sirups in general cooking. Can without sugar. Dry your fruits and vegetables. Have less cake and frosting. Eat less candy.

Increase in Corn Flour.
It is estimated that during the last 18 months the output of corn flour has increased 500 per cent. There is now enough cornmeal being turned out to care for all demands in the United States. The remarkable increase in output, which is certain to become greater each succeeding month, is due in considerable part to the conversion of much wheat-milling machinery into corn-milling machinery.

Hughes' Chill Tonic

(PALATABLE)

Better than Calomel and Quine. Contains no Arsenic.
THE OLD RELIABLE.

EXCELLENT GENERAL TONIC

As well as a remedy for Chills and Fevers, Malarial Fevers, Swamp Fevers and Bilious Fevers. Just what you need at this season.

Mild Laxative, Nervous Sedative, Splendid Tonic.

Try it. Don't take any substitute. At Druggists, 50c and \$1.00 Bottles.

PREPARED BY
ROBINSON-PETTET COMPANY,
INCORPORATED.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TOLU

(delayed from last week.)

Mrs. P. B. Croft and Mrs. John Grimes went to Evansville last week shopping.

Mrs. C. E. Weldon and daughter, Edwina, of Paducah, are guests of Taylor Guess and family.

Mrs. Galen Dixon, after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hammack, returned home Thursday.

Miss Fossie Shemwell is visiting relatives in Lafayette, Tenn.

Rev. R. L. Sleamaker and wife, of Cecelia, Ky., were guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sleamaker, last week.

Edmond C. Sleamaker, of the U. S. Navy, at New York, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sleamaker, last week.

Mrs. J. F. Jones and daughter, Miss Ollie, of Harrisburg, Ill., are visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Bertie Brown, of Lola, who was the guest of Dr. Davis and family, for several days, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Sink Hodge, of Princeton, are guests of his niece, Mrs. Kit Shephard.

Little Miss Alberta Flanary is spending the remainder of the summer with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Kit Shephard.

Mrs. Hugh Bennett and daughter, Anna, are visiting relatives at Carrsville.

Mrs. John Guess and children are visiting her father, Zack Terry.

George Moore and family, of Missouri, are visiting Mrs. Moore's sisters, Mesdames Frank Guess and Fayette Shephard.

Art Sherfield and family have returned to their home in Missouri after spending several days here with Mrs. Lawrence Tackwell.

Take Plenty Vin Hepatica This Summer

It will help you so much to withstand the heat, keep you toned up, and help ward off typhoid, chills, malaria, and other dangerous summer ailments. If you are suffering from heat now, and feel all weak and run-down, and your liver, kidneys, stomach and bladder are not working right, begin at once taking Vin Hepatica, the great combination of eight of the finest herbal remedies and tonics known to medical science for cleansing out, toning up the system, warding off disease, and keeping you in finest trim. Come in and get a bottle now.

J. H. ORME,
Marion, Ky.

SHERIDAN

(delayed from last week.)

Mrs. Otto Drentzer and little daughter, who has been the guests of her father, A. J. Bebout, have returned to their home.

Our school is progressing nicely notwithstanding our teacher, Geo. Condit, inflicted a very painful wound on his left hand with an ax, on the day the school opened.

Dennis Clark and wife, of the Hebron neighborhood, spent Saturday night and Sunday the guests of her mother, Mrs. Dean Bebout.

Mrs. Robt Hughes was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newt Station, Sunday.

Clarence Thompson, of Marion, attended church at Deer Creek Sunday. Mrs. R. G. Bebout has returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Elia Wolfe, of Smithland.

Mrs. Mary Moore began school at Boaz, near Dycusburg, Aug. 12th, and Miss Sue Moore, at Barnett.

Miss Anna Hamilton is visiting her uncles, Josh and John Hamilton, and other relatives in the Caney Fork section.

Duke Stephens, of Union; Reel Thompson, of the Memphis mines, and Herman McKinney are frequent visitors in this neighborhood.

Miss Reba Guerding and brother, Carl, have returned from a most pleasant visit to relatives in Evans-

ville, Ind.

Miss Hizzie Turner, of near Oak Grove, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Gladys Beard, this week.

Miley Johnson and family, of the Franklin mines, spent Sunday at Ed Beard's.

Glen and Charles Sullenger were the guests of their uncle, E. F. Sullenger, and wife Saturday afternoon.

Alvin Bagwell when heard from by friends here last week, was at Wee-Hawke, N. J., and Clifton Enoch was at Camp Merit, N. J.

Dr. B. B. Terry is having his house papered. Blake believes in preparedness.

Mrs. Ethel Layton Bebout, of Bertram, Mo., who visited her many relatives and friends in the county, has returned home.

The much needed recent rains were gladly received.

Howard Hurley, of West Point, Ky., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hurley, of the Glendale neighborhood.

Mrs. W. L. Todd, Mrs. Elbert Thomas and Mrs. Homer Settles, of the county, have returned from a visit to Camp Zachary Taylor, where their husbands were, but now they are in Alabama.

Sam Belt and Vada Tabor, of the Barnett section, spent the week with relatives and friends. At present they are at West Point.

Dr. Gilchrist



Instruments for examining conditions inside as well as outside of the eye. Glasses scientifically fitted. Prices reasonable.

Office in PRESS Bldg., adjoining Marion Bank, next to McConnell & Wiggins' barber shop. Carlisle St., Marion, Ky.

GLENDALE

School began here last Monday; with Mrs. Jim Bryant as teacher.

George Moore and family, of near Canolou, Mo., are here for a few days visiting friends and relatives.

F. M. Jacobs and family, and R. H. Thomas and family are preparing to camp at the Hurricane camp meeting.

Mesdames Elbert Thomas and Wm. Todd, of this place, returned from Louisville, Saturday, where they went to see their husbands before being transferred to other parts.

Earl Nation and sister, Miss Merl, of Tolu, and Miss Georgia Mae Whitecotton, of Hurricane, were guests at Andrew Hughes' Sunday.

Charley Thomas, wife and son, Harold, of Roseburg, Ore., are visiting his brother, Robert, and other relatives here and near Tolu.

Mr. and Mrs. Keiroy LaRue, of near Levas, spent Sunday with Mrs. LaRue's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hurley, of this place.

R. H. Thomas went to Marion Tuesday.

Success to the many readers of the Record-Press.

—A Reader.

Cabbage and Sausage Marion Woman's Diet

"I have doctored with the best doctors in the United States. Some said one thing and some another was ailing me and all wanted to cut me open, but Mayr's Wonderful Remedy saved me so now I eat cabbage, sausage and anything I want to. Nothing hurts me." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.

HAYNES & TAYLOR.

Letter From Somewhere in France.

American Expeditionary Force
July 14, 1918.

Mr. P. B. Croft,
Dear Sir:

Phenes and I decided to write you a few lines as we are often talking about you.

We are now in the front lines having a pretty good time. We know the folks at home are uneasy about us but there isn't any use for we are very near as safe here as we would be at home. So tell them all not to worry about us for we will make it just like a top.

Phenes and I have written a small piece of poetry for the Crittenden Record Press and we have forgotten who prints it so

A few lines to the readers of the Crittenden Record Press from a couple of boys at the front line trenches in France. Dear readers we started for France some time ago:

And we reached here safely we are glad to say. And when we got here we found a pretty interesting game to play. But you know the old Crittenden county boys, always had the will. And that is the reason Uncle Sam sent them after Kaiser Bill.

And so to France we gladly come and wont go back until the work is done.

And what it takes to get him, we sure have got the gun. And when we get into a battle we can't afford to run. For Kaiser Bill is the one we're after, and the way we are going to take him it sure will be fun.

So we crept into the trenches one night about twelve o'clock. And the machine guns were humming so our knees began to knock. And then the captain shouted, boys that will never do. For if you get excited they will get the best of you.

So we braced up quickly and jumped right over the top. And when the squareheads seen us coming their knees began to flop.

And we took about 8 miles of trenches the very first thing we done.

And then the captain shouted boys don't you see what fun.

And when we took the trenches we wasn't satisfied you know. We wanted to go on further but the captain would not let us go. And we said captain, we think it is a sin for the way is easy to old Berlin.

For Kaiser Bill is sitting there in his cell and when we reach him we sure will give him hell.

And his soldiers wont go mourning I am pretty well satisfied. For peace is what they have been wanting we have often heard they cried.

For they are getting tired of snailsoup and now they are going to have them fried.

But winter time is coming and then they'll be bound to die.

So one night we started for a raid, as we very often do. For the squareheads are what we're after and we always get a few. So this time the rifles seemed to be cracking and around us the bullets were smacking.

So Jack and I laid close to the ground, just waiting for a squarehead to come around. So pretty soon we spied a bunch coming the number was twenty-two or three.

And I said Jack you take about a dozen, and leave the balance, for me.

Then we took the bunch without a bit of fuss, then Jack said to me this does well for us.

And that is the way we are going to get Kaiser Bill without a bit of fuss.

And when we get him, we are coming back to the good old U. S. A. Just look for us. So we say good-night to you all.

Corbet V. Sherer and Phenes B. Dial.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF SENATOR MINING CO.

Pursuant to a resolution signed and adopted by the Stockholders at a meeting held on July 29th, 1918, the above named corporation is now closing its business and winding up its affairs for the purpose of dissolution. All persons having any claims or demands against said corporation are requested to present same immediately at the office of the Company, 408 Sparks Building, Louisville, Ky.

SENATOR MINING COMPANY,
by E. F. Weitzel, President.

WOMEN'S WOES

Marion Women Are Finding Relief
at Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ill. Keeping the kidneys well has spared thousands of women much misery. Read of a remedy for kidney only that is endorsed by people you know. Mrs. E. J. Gibbs, W. Belleville St., Marion, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for many years with the best of results. Whenever my kidneys have acted irregularly, or my back has been weak, or ached, I

we are sending it to you will you please have it published for us don't show it to the folks there in town until it is printed. If you will do this for us we will be ever so much obliged to you.

Well we sure would like to be back with you all, that is if the war was over but we are here for the good we can do and to save our country, if it takes our lives we are willing to give them up.

So we will close with our prayers for our folks and country.

We remain your friends,
Corbet Sherer and Phenes B. Dial.
Co. C. 6th I. N. F. A. E. F. V. St.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT ASKS OF THE

SOLDIER

That he give up all of life that he holds most dear; that he go to a foreign land and stand in the path of a foe whose God is just and whose Creed is Murder. That he challenge with his heart's blood the advance of the unspeakable Hun.

In return he may receive cold, hunger, hardship, weariness, suffering, death and a clear conscience.

COULD MORE BE ASKED OF HIM?

Mr. Farmer, do you realize that when your boy and your neighbor's boy left on that morning train with a smile on his face, that he left, with calm confidence, the responsibility of his fate upon YOUR shoulders?

That he smiled because he felt sure that the folks at home would not fail him? Did the question of where his bread was coming from ever enter his mind? Why should he question it? Where should it come from? Who is he fighting for? What is he fighting for?

He is the only bar before your door. He is the only power under Heaven that can stop the blight of the Hun. He is the only obstacle under the shining sun that stands between German lust and the sanctity of your home. He is the only agency on the face of the earth that defies the will of the German army, the same army that raped Belgium, that laid in desolation the villages of France, that burns pillages, and despoils, and that now seek, the open road to America.

When this boy comes back can you look him in the eye and tell him that you have done all you could? Can you tell him that the bread he ate came to him as a result of the efforts of men like you? Or if he doesn't come back, can you lie down to rest with the conscience of a man who performed his duty?

WHEAT WILL WIN THE WAR, nothing can take its place the United States alone can produce what is needed, and YOU alone are responsible for the part you play in it.

SOW MORE WHEAT than you ever did before, prepare your ground as you never dreamed of preparing wheat ground, and guard against every agency that will tend to reduce production, and then you will simply have performed your duty.

Written by W. G. Trace, County Agent,
Scottsville, Allen Co., Ky.

12 Gals. Poultry Tonic

You can make 12 gallons of the best poultry tonic known with a 50 cent bottle of Doan's Poultry Tonic. Cures and prevents gapes, hither-neck, cholera, and other diseases. At drug-grocers by mail postpaid. Poultry tonic live. Doan's Poultry Tonic Co., Lexington, Ky.

HAYNES & TAYLOR, Marion, Ky.

Grave-yard Cleaning

The Fowler graveyard will be cleaned off Friday Sept. 6th. All interested are expected to come and bring tools and dinner. Others are invited. Come and spend the day beautifying the fast resting place of your loved ones.

P. C. Gilbert,
Albert Conger,
Hugh Wilborn,
Committee.

Five Languages to Tell It
A man in one of Caribou's (Me.) stores recently inquired for something in the German language. The clerk replied in French. A bystander repeated the question in Swedish; another again repeated the question, using Spanish. Of course the conversation was translated into English for the benefit of others who were present, making 5 languages spoken.

Supple at Sixty
Age and ripe experience mean happiness and usefulness when mental and bodily powers are preserved by keeping rich blood in the veins. Nature's new treatment in Scott's Emulsion creates rich blood, warms the body and alleviates rheumatic tendencies. Its oil-filled imparts strength to both body and brain. It is nourishment—not Alcohol.